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JOURNAL OF
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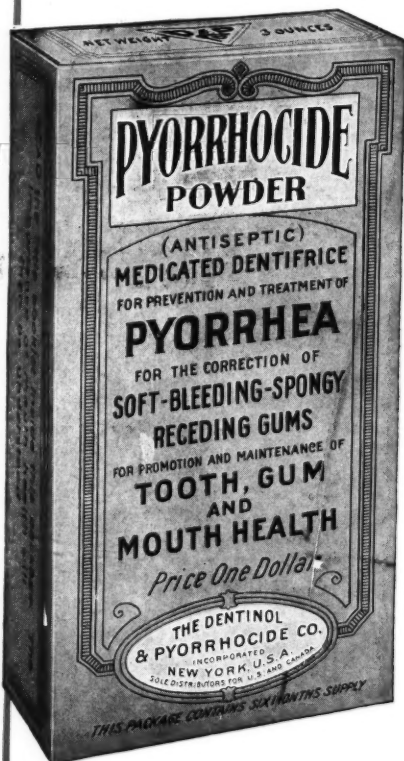
OCTOBER, 1918

VOL. 8, NO. 10



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The work done by the patient in the treatment of pyorrhea is of little or no value unless it is done in a most thorough, painstaking, intelligent manner—complete in every detail.



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After the dentist has removed the irritating causes of the disease, it is inadvisable to give the patient a free hand in selecting a tooth brush or that which is of greater importance—the dentifrice. Nor should a patient determine for himself the amount of time which he is to contribute to supplement the surgical skill of the dentist.

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THE call is being heeded by men in all walks of life. They have laid aside whatever they were doing and have enlisted in the Service of our country. Their positions are sometimes hard to fill, yet the demand for dental supplies and the service that the dental supply house gives has not diminished.

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Please don't ask for large selections, when small ones will do. The other fellow might have to wait until you return those not used.

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Your orders are shipped the same day they are received, whether by mail, express or freight.

Delays in transportation cause us to receive letters from customers complaining of not receiving goods. The delay is entirely due to congested transportation facilities—for as a matter of fact, we are putting forth greater efforts to get goods to you than ever before.

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It is not generally a case as to whether a man is honest or not if he does not pay his obligations. It is more a case of lack of training one's self into doing the right thing, at the right time.

Very few people intentionally want to "beat their way." They are just slow about handling their affairs. They don't attach enough importance to "being there when the bell rings."

Now is the time to train your patients to pay their bills, especially when money is plentiful, because if they haven't it now, they never will.

Keep your credit gilt edged. It is an asset which, if lost, spells failure.

It takes money to win the War. Collect your accounts. Pay your bills. Keep money moving so everyone can do his bit.

If there is anything else we like to acknowledge, aside from an order, it is a check.

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ORAL HYGIENE

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ISN'T gold just gold? Yes, and so is a dentist just a dentist, and a patient just a patient, and an operation just an operation.

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ORAL HYGIENE

A JOURNAL FOR DENTISTS

VOLUME VIII

OCTOBER, 1918

NUMBER X

COMPOUND IMPRESSIONS OF THE BIG MEETING

J. WRIGHT BEACH, D.D.S., BUFFALO, N.Y.

As the Editor was unable to attend the National Meeting, he requested Dr. Beach, whose original idea it was to form the Dental Preparedness League and of which he is the honored President, to jot down his impressions of the assemblage. He has complied most gracefully.

Yes, it was the greatest meeting of all. It required a skilled mind and trained comprehension to grasp the magnitude of it. Every condition conspired to make it stupendous in character, not the least of which was Chicago itself; at least, Abe Hoffman averred that "it is some town," referring specifically to the "Fig-leaf cabaret" at the Edgewater Hotel.

But there were really many other things worth mentioning, which I will endeavor to enumerate as rapidly as possible.

First of all, what wondrous joy was ours on that peaceful red-hot Sunday morning, when our taxi halted before the entrance of the Auditorium Hotel, and we were greeted by "Louie" Meisburger, whose fetching smile and embracing grasp might well be the envy of the world's greatest boniface. First came Harvey Burkhart and Mrs Burkhart,

then Ed Link, Rob Murray, and "Yours truly." Your informant was quite puffed up by traveling in such distinguished company, and receiving so hearty a welcome. I must not fail to mention also that good Chicagoan, George B. West, who accompanied us from the train to the hotel.

Sunday night saw an unusual influx of the craft, particularly from the West, and portended a big attendance. This proved to be the case, as well toward six thousand registered during the meeting.

After the convention was in full swing, one would meet on every hand the most representative and best known men of our profession, and it was indeed a privilege to fraternize with them under such delightful conditions. To meet and know the pillars of our profession is an inspiration to the younger members who must, in due time, take up the important offices of

their seniors. and carry on the great work entrusted to us in the interest of a better and a stronger human race. To engender this fraternal spirit is equal at least to fifty per cent of the benefits to be derived from these conventions, and my joy at such times is always tinged with regret that so few of my good friends are on hand to enjoy these great privileges.

As was to be expected, there was a market intermingling of uniformed members of our Dental Reserve Corps, which gave a military aspect to the whole convention. This feature was especially gratifying, as it emphasized the splendid support our profession has given the Surgeon-general's Department, and particularly Colonel Logan, as its representative.

It might be well, at this time, to speak of the exhibition drills given by a company of Dental Reserve Corps officers, graduates of the Dental Officers' Training School, at Camp Greenleaf, Ga. This was one of the unique features of the convention, and demonstrated the splendid results obtained from a short military training. It was difficult to conceive that this company of straight, hard, and physically fit soldiers had, but two short months before, left their offices soft, flabby, and shifty-motioned dentists whose whole previous life and customs had been entirely the reverse of military procedure.

In all the intricate manoeuvres they acquitted themselves like real veterans, and extracted many a hearty encore from the throngs of interested spectators. It might be well to note that Major Heckard, so well known through his connection with the Preparedness League, was one of the commanding officers. He is now in active duty as commandant of the dental department at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, one of our most important camps.

Let me say right here that the Training School is one of the greatest developments of the war as related to our profession. No one can adequately describe the splendid combination course in war, oral and plastic surgery, and military training given at Camp Greenleaf. It is simply magnificent, and those privileged to receive it, cannot be too grateful to those who have such benefits to dispense. It presages a new physical, as well as mental, standard for our profession.

Monday evening was given over to fraternity banquets, and a royal good time was had by the get-together societies. Much good is resulting from the fraternal influence, particularly to the younger men at this time when the fundamental spirit of these orders is needed, not only to bring our men into closer relations, but to give assistance in the divers ways made possible by the war. All the fraternities re-

ported healthy conditions and increased membership.

On Tuesday evening, the first general session was held in the Auditorium theatre. The great auditorium and tiers of galleries presented an unusually beautiful appearance, appropriately enhanced by a profuse display of our own national colors, in combination with those of our Allies. The picture will long remain in my memory. The stage was banked with row upon row of circular seats, near the top of which was stationed the "Jackies" band from the Great Lakes Training Station. The lads played with that vim which makes the weary feet of the marcher move with renewed snap and energy. To the strains of a lively march, all uniformed members of the Dental Reserve filed in and occupied stage seats. Then came representatives of the Navy in spotless white, which added to the dignified and soldierly appearance of the setting.

Finally, came Surgeon-general Gorgas, Brigadier-general Noble, Colonel Logan, and Dr C. N. Johnson who delivered a short, snappy and most appropriate address of welcome. It is fitting to note the splendid reception accorded Dr. Johnson, and this seemed to me to be a public expression by the dentists of the United States, of the love and esteem we entertain for one of the grandest men of our great profession.

Colonel Logan then gave his president's address, which was a masterful summing up of the developments of the preceding nine and one-half months. In many ways this address will be a rule and guide for our faith and practice, and every dentist should take the first opportunity to read it. Some of the suggestions were particularly fitting, especially those directed to the members of the Preparedness League.

After indicating in very strong terms his approval of the free dental service rendered the drafted men by members of the League, he suggested that, inasmuch as the various camps are now equipped to do necessary filling for the men, our members give more attention to reclaiming the drafted man. In other words, we should do such fixed bridge-work as will place the draftee in Class 1-A, and thus reclaim a fighter for Uncle Sam. The League approves of this suggestion as to reclaiming men, but wishes to make plain to its men that we must not diminish our speed in all work designed to make our boys dentally fit and comfortable for a period of from one to two years at least. To do bridge-work, to any great extent, without remuneration will impose added sacrifice upon the profession, but we must do it when necessary. No more teeth should be applied, however, than is needed to fill the quota of

six contracting masticating teeth and six anteriors. Bridge work should be reported to the League on a basis of five operations for each crown and the same for each supply. I trust our members will proceed on this basis. No matter how much work we do, there still will be an infinite amount remaining untouched.

The remarks of Surgeon-general Gorgas, and of Brigadier-general Noble were most commendatory of our profession and appreciative of the co-operation received in every way. Their eyes are upon us, and their desire to aid us is most apparent.

On Wednesday morning, the first general session of the Preparedness League of American Dentists was held, and a highly interesting session it proved to be. Director-general Ash gave an instructive address to the state and local directors and cleared up many points where doubt existed. These proceedings will appear in the Journal of the National Dental Association at an early date.

Dr. A. N. Davis, of New York, gave an interesting address on "Practicing in the Enemy's Country." Many of his remarks were most illuminating and contained much information of conditions under which he practiced in Berlin, especially after we entered the war.

The interest shown in the work of the League was very gratifying, and portends the

coming year as the greatest in its history.

The second session was held on Friday morning, at which a symposium was presented covering the following subjects: Educating the Civilian Dentist in War, Oral and Dental Surgery, by Dr. A. E. Webster, Dean of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto, Canada; The Canadian Dental Corps, Captain H. S. Thomson, C. D. C., Toronto. The Work of the Canadian Dental Association Overseas, Major Green, C. D. C., Toronto; General Remarks, Major McGee, Ottawa.

The treatment of the subjects enumerated proved to be most instructive and interesting, giving our members a comprehensive idea of the progress made by our Canadian brothers in the evolution and development of a separate and efficient dental corps. Doubtless much of the future history of our dental corps was revealed to us for the Canadian Dental Association has a full two years' start, and has become thoroughly established.

Dr. Webster vigorously championed the necessity of educating the civilian dentist in war dental surgery to properly serve returned soldiers. He made it plain that this duty is imperative, and no time should be lost. The British and French Governments have detailed two experienced military men to instruct Canadian dentists in war oral surgery, who

will devote their whole time to this service. Both men have seen extensive service overseas.

Wednesday night saw a repetition of the impressive scenes of the previous evening in the great Auditorium theatre. The great patriotic session—the big event of the meeting—took place under most favorable conditions. Every available space was occupied by the vast audience, and greater enthusiasm could scarcely be imagined than was exhibited throughout. The stage setting was the same as on the previous evening. The introductory address and presentation of the Service Flag of the National Dental Association was given by our own Don M. Gallie with his characteristic forcefulness and masterful oratory. We sure were proud of Don that evening.

Senator Borah made the big "speil," which is enough to say as to its effectiveness and quality. Every American citizen should read it when in print.

Colonel Logan has reason to be proud of the success of this meeting. It was an inspiration to us all, and its influence will last for all time.

Unveiling the beautiful memorial in Lincoln Park to our own lamented Greene Vardiman Black was, naturally, an event that provoked conflicting emotions of pride and sadness in the heart of every member of our profession, particularly of those who had

known and loved him as a brother during his long and most useful career. It would be presumptuous for me to attempt to amplify the words of Dr. C. N. Johnson on that occasion. They must be read to grasp their deep significance and deeper sincerity. Nor will those present ever forget the profound feeling, coupled with the almost inspired words of Dr. A. W. Thornton, of Montreal, whose masterful memorial address must be indelibly impressed upon the heart and mind of all who were so fortunate as to hear him. Could Dr. Black have heard those stirring, appreciative, and sympathetic words of one of his dearest friends, he must have felt well repaid for the arduous labors of his lifetime of service to his profession, and to humanity.

An event of more than passing interest was the luncheon on Thursday given to the former Presidents of the American Dental Association, the National Dental Association, and the Southern Dental Association. The privilege of occupying an orchestra chair in the B.H. row, and feasting the eyes upon that distinguished and comely galaxy of high-lights, was well worth traveling from Kalamazoo in a flivver corn producer to witness.

Of course, there was Waldo Boardman (always on the job), Don Gallie, Homer Brown, Tom Hinman, and many others—you know the bunch as well as I do—

Ed. Darby, as senior professional man was first to bat, with Holly Smith up. In his scholarly and refined manner, entirely characteristic, Dr. Darby recounted his early experiences as president of the American Dental Association, and concluded by predicting at least a partial return to gold foil as the best filling material in many cases, to which Brother Holly Smith essayed a stentorian "Amen."

After the first batter reached home-plate in safety, Holly froze onto the stick, and toyed with the sphere like a "vet profesh," and sent a few to the field on the "Preliminary Plans that Led to the Organization of the National Dental Association." This proved to be the most exciting inning of the game, as Holly persisted in batting fouls, much to the discomfiture of the umpire, Col. Bill Logan. After calling for a decision the third time, Holly concluded the "Ump" was against him and retired to the bench in disgust. It was worth the price of admission just to witness this one inning. Even Harvey Burkhart, next to bat, exhibited sympathy with his valiant comrade.

Of course you all know that Harvey's batting average is away up, so no one was surprised when, in his smooth, easy way, he landed on the marble for a three bagger the first wallop on: "The National Dental Association as I Have Learned to Know it." While the fielder was chasing the

globe, the umpire, Col. Bill was waking up Waldo while Harvey slid home in a most astute and skillful manner. Although this inning was without the fireworks of the previous one, and not so well supported by the bleachers, still it was notable as a farther demonstration that Harvey is both a good starter and finisher, as of yore. May his batting average never grow less, is the wish of his old-time friend, ye scribe.

"Pop" Hetrick was the last man up, and let me assure you that Kansas need not worry about the pennant when "Pop" has hold of the wood. He kept two feet on the ground, but that is all. When he hit the sheepskin on "The Benefits That Have Accrued to the National Dental Association as a Result of Organization," you could hear it whistle through the air like a Doughboy after a Hun. It went over the outfield fence and was last heard from out around the stock yards in South Chicago. "Pop" could have rolled a peanut around the diamond and then knitted four pair of socks, a couple of sweaters, and taken the way-freight back to Ottawa before the center field could have gotten a wireless from that ball. It was just like a lot of Bill Bryan's opportunities—you know about them. At any rate, it was "Pop's" game from start to finish, and the bleachers never stopped for a decision.

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If I do say it, the Umpire picked good batters from the start to the finish of the big National series, and those who follow his lead will have to rob the big nines to get together another such bunch of kid swotters.

Then too I want to say that

the men on bases in the field and even the coaches and rooters did great work throughout. Captain Otto King may be considered "some boy" in the final analysis of the gre test meeting of the National Dental Association, and the half is not yet told.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE STATE DENTAL EXAMINING BOARDS

AND THE CREATION OF A BODY TO BE DESIGNATED
AS THE
NATIONAL BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS
FOR THE UNITED STATES

WM. H. G. LOGAN, Colonel, Medical Corps, N. A.

At the annual meeting of the National Dental Association held at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, 1907, the initial steps were taken which led to the organization of the Dental Educational Council of America, a body originally composed of three members each from the National Association of Dental Faculties, National Association of Dental Examiners and the National Dental Association, and this Dental Educational Council of America was instructed to inspect and classify the dental colleges of this country and report their findings for approval to each of the bodies represented by that committee.

Congress specified on October 7, 1917, or ten years later, "that all regulations concerning the enlistment of Medical Students in the Enlisted Reserve Corps and their

continuance in their college courses, while subject to call to active duty, shall apply similarly to Dental Students," and these regulations pertaining to Medical Students have definitely specified that Medical Students should only be permitted to enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Medical Department when they were in attendance upon Medical Schools that had been classed by the Surgeon-general's office as well recognized. Therefore, it became a legal necessity that the Surgeon-general's office be furnished with an authentic list of the well recognized dental schools of this country. Under the urgency of this situation, your President submitted to the Surgeon-general a list of such dental schools that had been accepted as worthy dental institutes by the National

Examiners' Association and who held membership in the National Faculties' Association and in the Association of Dental Colleges of American Universities. This list of dental schools, when presented to the Surgeon-general, was accepted, at that time, as the group to be specified as well recognized dental institutions, and their students were permitted to enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Medical Department.

On January 23, 1918, at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Dental Teachers held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a request was made on behalf of the Surgeon-general by Lieut.-col. Arnold, M. C. N. A., that the Dental Educational Council of America complete a classification of the dental schools, and submit it to the Surgeon-general for his consideration. This request was unanimously concurred in by the American Institute of Dental Teachers, and the classification requested has been compiled by the Dental Educational Council of America and is ready for final acceptance. The action taken will be reported to you through its Secretary, Dean Henry L. Banzhaf, at a mutually agreeable hour during this meeting, but before taking up the two main thoughts that I desire to bring before you, it should be definitely stated that the Surgeon-general of the Army has not asked any association or committee to decide for him

what school is to be or not to be considered as well recognized, as that prerogative is reserved to himself, but he has requested that the Educational Council of America, the membership of which represents the schools, the examining boards, and the dental profession, should express to him its consensus of opinion as to what constitutes a well recognized school, and what dental schools, in its opinion, are well recognized, and any additional data or classification that they wish to submit, that he may be in a position to quickly reach a final decision when any dental college thinks its classification has been unjust.

I have now reached the point where I desire to make certain statements to amplify two definite recommendations for the consideration of the House of Delegates, for this body represents all the possible interests involved in the dental welfare of America. The various state dental examining boards, singly or collectively, through their state or national association, besides determining with finality who shall and who shall not practice dentistry in the respective states of the Union, definitely prescribe what the qualifications of a student must be, both as to age and education, before he can enter upon the study of dentistry; also defines, after his acceptance, the length of time said student must devote to dental instruction and the subjects he must pursue. Because of

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these facts, they have largely influenced the nature of the instruction to be imparted to the student body.

After considering the great power exercised by the state dental examining boards, and the weight and importance given their findings in the determination of the classification of dental schools, the following idea has presented itself to me in such a positive form, I feel called upon to affirm that in view of the fact that the examining boards have failed to give definite evidence to the profession or to the teaching institutions of the country, that they have arrived among themselves at a satisfactory adjustment of a plan or the adoption of regulations which would give sufficient uniformity as to make the results just to themselves, just to the dental schools and just to the applicants who appear before them for license to practice, is it not, therefore, fair, appropriate and equitable that we ask for the same classification and standardization of the examinations given by the various state dental examining boards as has been demanded and granted in reference to the classification of dental schools? Believing that it is and because of the great benefit that would accrue to dental education, I respectfully suggest that it be made the duty of the Dental Educational Council of America to investigate the different methods em-

ployed by the various state boards to ascertain the professional fitness of men who seek to secure licenses to practice dentistry, and upon their findings classify the various state boards into the same grades that the dental schools have been or are to be classified at this meeting.

In accordance with the ideas expressed, the recommendation is made that a resolution emanate from the House of Delegates, requesting that the Dental Educational Council of America shall, in addition to their present duties, inspect and classify the various state dental examining boards and report their findings for approval. Furthermore, that \$500 be appropriated from the treasury of the National Dental Association to assist in defraying the expenses incurred, and that an appropriation of \$200 be requested from the National Dental Examiners and the National Dental Faculties' Association, and \$100 from the Association of Dental Schools of American Universities.

It is probably a correct statement to make that soon after the establishment of the first dental colleges of this country, the wisdom of the creation of an authoritative examining board to which dentists could appear for license and be furnished a certificate to practice, and have said licensure be recognized in any state or territory or extra-territorial possessions, upon pre-

sentation of the official credentials of this national board, without being required to present himself for another examination. Practically all members of the profession have been in agreement that dental reciprocity is an ideal devoutly to be sought, but to date no practical solution, if presented, has been accepted. Therefore, I take the liberty of bringing this subject before you again.

To my mind one of the essential preliminary steps necessary to secure dental reciprocity, is to be found in the need for the classification and standardization of the dental examination given by the various state dental examining boards, for example: If only a few of the state boards which are worthy of being designated as Class "A", and whose dental laws would permit, should co-operate with a National Board of Dental Examiners, the membership of which has been selected from the National Dental Examiners' Association, the Dental Colleges of this country and the National Dental Association, and an agreement had been reached to a uniform procedure to test the practical and professional knowledge of the applicants, and a single set of questions prepared for the examination to be held in each state on the same day, and protecting all steps in the test leading to license in the same manner that the United States Army and Navy and Civil Service organizations protect

their examinations from fraud, although held in different parts of the country at the same time, is it not fair to assume that these state boards could reach an agreement among themselves that any man who passed such an examination satisfactorily could be granted reciprocity in the states participating in this act, for the duration of his life, providing he presented, in addition to his original certificate of license, credentials as to his moral and professional standing at the time he desired to change his location from his home state dental examining board.

If this question of classification of state dental examining boards and the establishment of a National Board of Dental Examiners for the United States is approached with sincerity and honesty of purpose the subject warrants, the necessary funds to carry the work forward can be secured.

Therefore, my second recommendation is respectfully submitted for your decision:

It is recommended that this body appoint a committee of five who shall devise ways and means for the creation of a board to be known as the National Board of Dental Examiners of the United States, and said committee be ordered to report its conclusions for approval and adoption to the House of Delegates at the next annual meeting of the National Dental Association.

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REPORT OF DENTAL EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICA

PRESENTED BEFORE THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES NATIONAL DENTAL ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, AUGUST 5, 1918.

To the National Dental Association:

Gentlemen:—

As Secretary of the Dental Educational Council of America, and in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of our Constitution and By-Laws, I herewith submit to you a report of the work accomplished by this body at its session just closed.

The meeting was called to order by President Albert Midgley, on July 31, at 11 a. m., and closed on August 3, at 12 o'clock p. m.

For obvious reasons I will limit myself in this report to a summary of the work actually accomplished.

* * * *

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

For Class "A" Dental Schools, adopted by the Dental Educational Council of America, at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1916. Revised at New York City, October 22, 1917, and March 28, 1918.

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

Section 1. (a) The administrative policy of the school must be satisfactory to the Dental Educational Council of America. The Dean or other executive officer must hold and have authority to carry out fair ideals of dental education.

(b) The value of the building and equipment

(grounds excluded) must be equal to at least \$300.00 for every student enrolled.

(c) The school must have facilities and equipment for at least twenty-five students in each class.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

Section 2. (a) The requirements for entrance shall consist of graduation from an accredited high school or academy which requires for graduation not less than fifteen units of high school work obtained in a four-year course beyond the eighth grade of the elementary school. No conditions on the foregoing entrance requirement shall be allowed.

(b) An accredited high school is defined as one which is accredited as a four-year high school by the United States Bureau of Education, or by a university which is a member of the Association of American Universities or by the State University of the state in which the high school is located.

(c) In the case of an applicant who is not a graduate from a high school or academy, as defined above, the full equivalent of such education in each individual case must be established and attested to by the highest public educational officer of the state in

which is located the dental school which the applicant seeks to enter.

(d) The entrance credentials of each student enrolled must be kept on file and open to general inspection until after graduation. Not later than sixty days after the opening of school the Dean shall send to the Secretary of the Dental Educational Council and to the Secretary of the local State Board of Dental Examiners a complete list of the students enrolled, together with a sworn statement that each student is possessed of the entrance qualifications outlined above.

(e) Students with two full years credit from Class "A" Medical Schools, approved by the American Medical Association, may be admitted to the sophomore class. No other advanced credit in time may be given in any other case than as above specified. No special students shall be accepted unless they are in possession of the entrance requirements specified above.

(f) The foregoing regulations apply to all students, including those from foreign countries, and regardless of where the applicant expects to practice his profession.

COURSE OF STUDY

Section 3. (a) Beginning with the session 1917-18 the course must be four years in length, each year to consist of thirty-two weeks and six days in each week. No degrees

other than Doctor of Dental Surgery, Doctor of Dental Medicine, or Doctor of Dental Science may be given. Dental subjects must be taught throughout the entire four years. Schools that offer a three-year course with one year of college work as a prerequisite shall not be regarded as satisfactory.

(b) The school must offer a course of at least 4400 hours laboratory and didactic instruction.

TEACHING FACILITIES

Section 4. (a) The classes in dentistry must be taught separately from the classes in any of the other departments if the dental school in question is part of a university.

(b) The patronage of the infirmary clinic must be such as to give each student at least 150 operations in fillings (gold, inlay, amalgam, cement, root fillings, etc.), prosthetic work, and orthodontia. Treatments preparatory to the above, and cases of exodontia must not be included in the number stated above.

(c) In the anatomical laboratory not more than eight students, working in pairs, may be assigned to one cadaver for a complete dissection.

(d) Every twenty students working in the infirmary at any given time must have the undivided services of at least one demonstrator.

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(c) The minimum hours devoted to each branch shall be as follows:

Operative and Clinical Dentistry.....	1300
Prosthetic Technics	384
Crown and Bridge Technics.....	320
Operative Technics	160
Oral Hygiene	32
Dental Anatomy	96
Orthodontia	96
Oral Surgery	96
Physics, Biology, or Both.....	192
Chemistry (Inorganic—Organic—Physiological-Metallurgy)....	320
Technical Drawing	48
Anatomy	320
Histology	128
Pathology (General and Dental).....	128
Materia Medica	64
Bacteriology	128
Physiology	128
Dental Rhetoric	96
Physical Diagnosis, Anesthesia.....	32
Radiology	32
Jurisprudence, Dental History, Ethics, Economics.....	32
Additions to Above, or Other Subjects.....	268
Total	4400

(e) Every thirty students working in the scientific laboratories must have the undivided services of at least one instructor.

(f) Every forty students working in the technic laboratories must have the undivided services of at least one instructor.

(g) No persons except those holding the D. D. S., M. D., or bachelor's degrees or equivalent, or who hold a license to practice dentistry, shall be employed as instructors.

LABORATORIES AND OTHER FACILITIES

Section 5. (a) The school must be possessed of the following number of laboratories and class rooms, equipped in the following manner:

(b) One chemical laboratory equipped to adequately

teach, qualitative, quantitative, general inorganic and organic chemistry and physiological chemistry.

(c) One microscopical laboratory equipped with sufficient high power microscopic so that each student may be possessed of the use of a microscope when he is working in the laboratory.

(d) Sufficient class rooms—at least one of which must be equipped with a lantern for projection.

(e) Sufficient technic laboratories so that each student in attendance is provided with an individual place for laboratory work.

(f) A dental infirmary, equipped with a sufficient number of dental chairs to adequately serve the senior class. An efficient equipment for sterilizing students' instruments must be provided.

(g) An X-ray outfit for use in conjunction with the dental infirmary.

(h) A dental library constantly available to the students, which shall have at least twice the number of volumes as there are students enrolled in the school.

STATE BOARD RECORD

Section 6. The school must not have more than 25 per cent failures before the various State boards more than two years in succession.

ATTENDANCE

Section 7. The record of attendance required of students must not be less than 85 per cent for each year.

PROMOTION OF STUDENTS

Section 8. (a) A student who has incomplete course conditions, or failures, in 60 per cent of his course for any semester shall be dropped.

(b) A student may not be promoted if he has incomplete conditions or failures in more than 20 per cent of the course of any year.

(c) A student who fails to remove a condition or failure within twelve months from the time it was incurred shall automatically be dropped from the school.

(d) An incomplete course is one that has not been completed because of illness or other personal emergency.

PASSING MARK, CONDITIONS AND FAILURES

Section 9—

(a) The passing mark shall be 75 per cent.

(b) A grade between 60 and 74 per cent is defined as a condition.

(c) A grade below 60 per cent is defined as a failure.

(d) A condition may be removed by examination.

(e) A failure may not be removed except by repetition of the course in part or entirely, i. e., by additional work under instruction approved by the Dean or the professor in charge of the subject.

(f) A condition which is not removed within thirty days of the opening of the next year, automatically becomes a failure and can then only be removed by a repetition of the course.

(g) If a school grades by letters it shall state (publish) definitely the percentage range value of each letter used in designation of standings.

CLASS "B" DENTAL SCHOOL DEFINED

Schools which in certain particulars do not meet the requirements for Class "A," but may become eligible for Class "A" without complete reorganization.

CLASS "C" DENTAL SCHOOL DEFINED

Schools which could not meet the requirements for Class "A" without very ex-

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tensive improvements and a complete reorganization. Class "C" schools shall be considered "Not well recognized dental schools."

TRANSFER OF DENTAL STUDENTS

Students of dental schools which have been well recognized but lost this recognition, may transfer to well recognized dental schools, if acceptable to these schools. Such students may be accepted as far as entrance requirements are concerned on the requirements of the school in which the student began the study of dentistry.

Under Section 1, "Administrative Policy," another subdivision was added as follows:

"The conduct of a dental school for profit to individuals or a corporation does not meet the standard of fair ideals, as interpreted by the Dental Educational Council of America."

Under "Entrance Requirements," Section 2 (a), the following amendment was made: In the fourth line of the paragraph, the following words were stricken out, "beyond the eighth grade of the elementary school," so that when amended this section reads:

"Section 2. (a) The requirements for entrance shall consist of graduation from an accredited high school or academy which required for graduation not less than fifteen units of high school work obtained in a four-year

course. No conditions on the foregoing entrance requirements shall be allowed."

Under Section 7, "Attendance," the following words were added:

"Attendance shall be counted from the close of registration," so that when amended this section shall read:

"Section 7. The record of attendance required of students must not be less than 85 per cent for each year. Attendance shall be counted from the close of registration."

Under the head of "Promotion of Students," Section 8 (a) the following amendment was adopted: Strike out the word "course" as it occurs in the first line of the paragraph, and substitute therefor the word "courses"; strike out the word "conditions"; strike out the word "60 per cent" and substitute therefor the word "40 per cent," and add to the end of the paragraph the words "from his class," so that when amended Section 8 (a) shall read as follows:

"Section 8. (a) A student who has incomplete courses or failures in 40 per cent of his course for any semester shall be dropped from his class."

Under Section 8 (b), the word "incomplete" was struck out, so that it reads:

"Section 8. (b) A student may not be promoted if he has conditions or failures in more than 20 per cent of the course of any year."

The following classification of dental schools was adopted:

CLASS "A"

University of Southern California, College of Dentistry, Los Angeles.
 University of California, College of Dentistry, San Francisco, Calif.
 Northwestern University Dental School, Chicago, Ill.
 University of Illinois, College of Dentistry, Chicago, Ill.
 University of Iowa, College of Dentistry, Iowa City, Iowa.
 University of Michigan, College of Dentistry, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 University of Minnesota, College of Dentistry, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Creighton University Dental School, Omaha, Nebraska.
 Tufts Dental College, Boston, Mass.
 Ohio State University, College of Dentistry, Columbus, Ohio.
 Harvard Dental School, Boston, Mass.
 North Pacific Dental College, Portland, Oregon.
 University of Pittsburgh, College of Dentistry, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 The Thomas W. Evans Museum and Dental Institute, University of
 Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Medical College of Virginia, School of Dentistry, Richmond, Va.
 Marquette University, College of Dentistry, Milwaukee, Wis.

CLASS "B"

Colorado College of Dental Surgery, Denver, Colo.
 Georgetown University, School of Dentistry, Washington, D. C.
 Howard University Dental School, Washington, D. C.
 Atlanta-Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Ga.
 Louisville University, College of Dentistry, Louisville, Ky.
 Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, Ill.
 Indiana Dental College, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Loyola University, School of Dentistry, New Orleans, La.
 Tulane University, School of Dentistry, New Orleans, La.
 Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Baltimore, Md.
 University of Maryland, Dental Department, Baltimore, Md.
 St. Louis University, College of Dentistry, St. Louis, Mo.
 Washington University Dental School, St. Louis, Mo.
 Kansas City Dental College, Kansas City, Mo.
 Western Dental College, Kansas City, Mo.
 University of Buffalo, Dental Department, Buffalo, N. Y.
 New York College of Dentistry, New York.
 College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York.
 Western Reserve University Dental School, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Ohio College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Philadelphia Dental College, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Vanderbilt University, School of Dentistry, Nashville, Tenn.
 University of Tennessee, College of Dentistry, Memphis, Tenn.
 Meharry Dental College, Nashville, Tenn.
 College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dental Department, San Francisco,
 Calif.
 George Washington University Dental School, Washington, D. C.
 Baylor University Dental Department, Dallas, Texas.

CLASS "C"

Lincoln Dental College, Lincoln, Neb.
 College of Jersey City, N. J.
 Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Texas Dental College, Houston, Texas.

The treasurer's report was audited and adopted. A copy of this is hereto attached, marked "Exhibit B," and made a part of this report. From an analysis of this report it was decided that not less than five thousand dollars (\$5000) would be needed to carry on the work of the Council for the ensuing year. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Secretary be, and hereby is, instructed to request of the Na-

tional Dental Association a contribution of two thousand dollars (\$2000), of the National Association of Dental Examiners a contribution of one thousand dollars (\$1000), and further that all dental colleges in Classes "A" and "B" be requested to submit to an assessment of 25 cents per student enrolled, based on last year's enrollment."

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY L. BANZHAF,
Secretary-Treasurer.



Work of the American Red Cross at Romsey (Eng.) American Camp Hospital.
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IS EVERYBODY HAPPY?

YOU SAID SOMETHING, KID!

The following abstract is taken from an article appearing in the July, 1918 issue of the National Geographic Magazine, and chronicles the result of a visit to a few of our wounded soldiers in the American Military Hospital, No. 1, formerly designated as the American Ambulance Hospital, at Neuilly, just outside of Paris.

"It was a glorious afternoon in the early spring. On almost every street corner an old woman was selling flowers; there were marguerites and tall graceful sprays of tiny button-roses, and a perfect wealth of lilacs. I bought a great many of the lilacs, though they were expensive, for I knew that our boys would like them better than most anything else. They're such a homey flower. The scent of lilacs recalls the yard at home and stands for the re-awakening of spring and all that means."

* * *

"We pick our way through interminable hallways between what seems to be miles of beds. On each is a suffering, bandaged boy. Sometimes it is hard to see the boy for the bandages."

* * *

"There is an air of real jollity, for the phonograph is blaring out that once popular melody, 'Waiting for the Robert E. Lee,' and even the boy in the wheeled chair is beating time with his one foot. When I can make myself heard, I ask him if he'd like to have a flower. 'Say, on the level,' he chuckles, 'what'd I do with it?' I like him for that, just as I like the little

pale one flat on his back on the bed in the corner. I can tell that he loves flowers from the way he handles the one I give him. He is very unhappy because some of the 'Guys' says he bawled all night. Well, if he did, it was because he was in such agony that half the time he didn't know he was doing it. This morning he found he'd chewed his handkerchief to rags, so they needn't say he hadn't TRIED to be quiet."

"That's all right," says a neighbor, 'but if I'd a had something to flatten you out with I'd a flattened you out, you bet.'"

"You!" scoffs the pale one. 'Maybe you don't know that I know it was you who got up outer bed, gave me the drink, and moved my leg three times.'"

* * *

"Only one thing worries me," announces a faint voice from the nearest cot. 'The top of my tin hat and the top of my nut sailed away together, and if they don't give me back that helmet I don't care what becomes of me.'"

"You ought to wear your soovneer 'round your neck, like I do," admonishes another. He boastfully shows us what's left of a button—really only

the rim. His tunic was open when Mr. Bullet said, 'Howdy!' 'Pretty good work,' says he. 'But not good enough.'"

"From the pocket of what he calls his "kimona" a proud owner pulls out a piece of hard tack. In its center is a big chunk of shrapnel, and my attention is called to the fact that said hard tack is still intact. 'And then they expect a TOOTH to crack it,' he snorts."

"'I seem to be the only unlucky one here,' comes from an interested listener. He has black curly hair and is so slight that his body is hardly outlined under the blankets. 'When I left old Michigan I told my girl I'd bring her a souvenir that WAS a souvenir. 'None o' your old Dutch helmets for me,' says she. 'I want something o-ri-gi-nal.' 'You'll get it, sis; you'll get it,' says I. So, after I'd croaked my first, I started in. He had the handsomest gold tooth YOU ever saw. And BEE-LEEVE ME! I worked. I pushed and I pulled and I twisted. And JUST when I thought I had it, I'll be dog-goned if it didn't drop down the poor boob's neck.'"

* * *

"I notice that boys whose bones are commencing to knit are also beginning to recover their appetites. And I can't help saying, 'It COULD be worse, couldn't it, Yanks?'"

And the answer:

"'When you haven't seen a razor for so long that your face looks like a barbed-wire entanglement; when you haven't had a drop of water except inside for four days; when you 'get yours' and somebody carries you over thousands of miles of bumps in a road; when the doctor plugs you up and says NEXT; when you're squeezed in a train for two days and two nights; when the ambulance lands you here and you say good-by to your muddy outfit and your underwear that walks; when you're bathed and combed and your teeth are washed; when your fresh, white bandage doesn't show a single drop of blood; when you're put in a bed with sheets and a regular pillow, and the nurse comes round and gives you a pat just for luck and hands you something good to drink out of a cup, when you lie back and stretch out your legs and close your eyes—SAY, fellows! Ain't it a gr-rand-n-glo-ryus feeling?'"

TEETH IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

GEORGE PEAK, Pd.B., B.S.E., Warrensburg, Mo.

Being a teacher, I naturally associate neglect of teeth, whenever mentioned, with its effect on the schools. Recently, I was startled by a statement of a reliable dentist who is a member of an exemption board, and also a chairman of the movement now rendering free dental service to our soldier boys. He said that over ninety-nine per cent of these men, the school children of yesterday, need the immediate attention of a dentist.

Do we need dental inspection in our public schools?

By the hard road of experience, no one can answer better than we teachers who day after day, facing the foul mouths in our classes, witness the dulling of brains and the ruining of health by decayed and ulcerated teeth and diseased gums. Bad teeth break into the school work from a multitude of angles. Many are the times that we teachers, ignorant of the cause and hesitant to ask a sensitive pupil, have watched the reddened eyes and pain writhed face of some timid child, usually a girl, heroically concealing her pain for fear we will send her away for relief, and thus cause her to fall back in the class. Then later we learn that all this needless torment was of a kind that could have been prevented by a parent thoughtful in time.

On the other hand, there is the child whose tooth has a most convenient ache when irksome school work is at hand. We find it difficult to know when he is actually suffering pain, and often excuse him to go to the dentist, only later to learn that a ball game or some other sport was the attraction.

Under one of my teachers was a lad naturally bright and likeable, but his grades were low, his behavior bad, he could not be relied upon for the truth, and possessed even worse traits that caused his parents no end of humiliation. Yet in spite of all these imperfections, he was a boy that drew you to him, and made you want to help him. We took untiring pains to win him over, and for brief periods he would brace up and lead his class. Suddenly, however, his interest would slump, and he would play truant for days at a time. Punishment accomplished nothing, nor did the boy hold grudge against the teacher who gave it. Finally he got to leaving town for weeks at a time, and it was during one of these absences that he drifted away for good.

Need I state that his teeth were decayed, his gums bleeding, that swollen jaws were common, and that I have seen him sit for days with his hand upon his cheek in feeble effort to soothe those jagged, black-

ened, putrid shells that filled his mouth.

While no proof, however strong, could convince a stubborn few, nevertheless the more I study this and similar cases, the more firmly do I believe that a day in the dental chair would have accomplished a thousand fold more toward making a man of this unfortunate lad than all the months of persuasion and endeavor put forth by us teachers.

Such examples as the above proclaim the need of dental inspection and further study of oral hygiene in every class room of this country. True, there are a few isolated cases of this movement that are producing excellent results, but its spread over the country has been far too slow. I would not have dentists think that school people are antagonistic to this movement. Many are doing their utmost for it. I know a teacher, receiving rapid promotion because of her efficiency, who teaches by actual demonstration in the school room the proper use of the tooth brush and the dental floss. Teachers are more than glad to excuse from recitation a child that needs dental attention. As far as they dare, they urge the attendance of a dentist, but in this respect, as it used to be with other hygienic movements, parents are touchy. Many hygienic reforms have already established their right in the school, but oral hygiene has yet to

fight the most of its battle. The right of a teacher to demand clean hands and faces of the children is unquestioned, but who ever heard of a teacher courageous enough to send a pupil home to wash his teeth.

As proven by the successful reforms of the past, the most rapid method of instituting a reform is to educate the rising generation. Dental reform under this method has been well started, but much precious time is being lost by the bungling devices used to entice the children's attention. It is natural that people unacquainted with the atmosphere and psychology of the school group should insist that the proper manner to enlist the attention of the pupils is by having some outsider, a person not connected with the schools and who would therefore bring emphasis, lecture to the students. This method is wrong. To have some local dentists or hygienist to talk in school, instead of doing good, actually places an obstacle in the way. Regardless of how unselfish this person might be in his eagerness to aid humanity, he would be bitterly charged by the majority of parents, and, of course, their children, as a person seeking cheap advertising for his personal gain. All his arguments, stigmatized by his condemnation, would be turned against the cause.

Happily there is an infallible avenue of approach to the

child's interest. Recalling your own childhood, you will recollect one person whose opinion in your estimation outranked even that of your parents. This person was the teacher. The retardation of oral hygiene, it appears, might lie at the door of the teacher, but we must search further.

Astonishing as it may seem to one unacquainted with school conditions, hordes of teachers have little more scholarship than their pupils, and must slavishly depend on the textbooks for the subject matter. A teacher with sufficient knowledge of oral hygiene to supplement a deficient text is a rare find. Consequently a child usually gets what is in the text book, and no more. There is a pedagogical maxim: "As is the teacher, so is the school." To this might truthfully be added: "As is the textbook, so is the teacher."

Before me is a text on physiology and hygiene which devotes sixty-seven pages to foodstuffs and has the miserable pittance of two and one-half pages allotted to the organs that masticate that food. Another book does little more than to say that the enamel of the teeth is the hardest substance in the human system, and yet this text wastes valuable space in tracing the intricate circulation of the blood, and in naming every bone in the body.

Such inconsistencies, although numerous, are decreasing. Refreshing is one little

textbook which I have given place in my library. One-eleventh of its pages deals with hygiene in language interesting and suitable to fourth year pupils. Birthright assures the success of this chapter, for the co-authors of this part of the book are dentists. Publishers of this text are to be commended.

To gain the children's interest they must be shown vividly the evils of neglect. I have yet to see before a class in hygiene a diagram of a cavity in a tooth pushing its way to the dental pulp, or a chart portraying the ravages of pyorrhea. Bluntly, it must be said that oral hygiene is not really taught in public schools. I am not referring to those few school systems which are now doing commendable and wonderful pioneer work in this line, but am speaking of that vast multitude of schools yet to be reached.

They can be reached effectively through the channel of properly written textbooks. To secure the reformation of textbooks is not the mammoth task it seems. First thought suggests the impossible task of interviewing every man in the United States who is writing or thinking of writing a hygiene. Analysis, however, shows that the change can be accomplished by one deft stroke administered in each state.

As is well known, every state possesses a man called State Superintendent of

Schools, or Commissioner of Education, who is the chief man of the central board of education. A variance exists in certain states, but the principle is the same in all.

This man writes, or causes to be written, a course of study to be followed by the schools of his state. Since each subject is outlined as to manner of teaching and the time spent on each of its divisions, it will readily be seen that the destiny of any subject lies in this man's hand.

Textbooks, in order to secure adoption, must conform to this course of study. If this course of study demands that the human skeleton be allotted three months' study, the author for self-protection must somehow scrape together three months' work on the bony system; or if this state course

slights the oral cavity, the author too, as a rule, will slight this essential branch of hygiene.

Oral hygiene will not be slighted if the matter is put up in the proper light to this central figure of education, for he is a true friend of education, and will go more than half-way to establish a worthy movement. With this man truly convinced, a course of study given this subject its just attention is bound to follow. Text books to sell must conform to this state course.

Given the proper texts, the teachers will bring the children to the right attitude. These children a few years hence will form that wielding power, called public sentiment, which gets which it wills.

**A NATION'S STRENGTH
IS IN ITS FOOD SUPPLY**

**Eat Less — Waste nothing
Create a Reserve**

**AMERICA MUST FEED
120,000,000 ALLIES**



GET LEAN—AND HOMELY

GEORGE VAN NESS DEARBORN, M.D., Boston, Mass.

This is an abstract of a popular talk given at the Free Public Health Lecture Course of the Forsyth Dental Infirmary.

There is a curious general prejudice against overthinness, quite aside from any relation to personal beauty. Most persons still think that to be lean is to be ill or illness bound. This obviously is one of the many unfounded traditions from an age of relative ignorance about physiology. Symptoms were often mistaken for causes. Causes, for example, of consumption were not then known, and the wasting of Bright's disease, of cancer, of marasmus, of diabetes were not at all understood. The old name for consumption, some of you are aware, was phthisis—a Greek word meaning "wasting." We now realize that this wasting, this form of leanness, is a result and not a cause.

But public opinion is always anywhere from 800 (in the case of the valuation of the body, sanctus of the flesh) to 25 years behind the best knowledge. Thus, for example, the mass of people still think to be fat is to be healthy, and that to get thin is rolling down hill towards one's inevitable final lodgment beneath the sod—the quiet and restful but damp and chilly grave, or else cremation which is neither damp or chilly.

Business men, housewives, actors and so on without limit, still gloat over a really disgraceful degree of fatness. If

they meet a friend and notice that he is a little fatter than the last time they saw him, they pat him on the back and say, "How well you are looking." "You must be well because you are getting fat."

"Get Fat and Die" is more scientifically true than this point of view still so nearly universal among the mass of "just folks."

It is always the Golden Mean that we want. "Nothing too much."

Two exceptions, as far as life and death are concerned, rather serve but to emphasize our rule, the first exception being that over-leanness during the period of growth, when due especially to insufficient food, is a very great disadvantage, and the second exception that overleanness when overtaken at any age with a dangerous and exhausting illness; notably lobar pneumonia, diphtheria, and typhoid, is a disadvantage.

It is a decided disadvantage to be very thin during the period of growth and a decided disadvantage to be very thin at the beginning of very severe sickness, pneumonia or even typhoid fever, but not perhaps so much as you might expect on general principles.

A very lean person has somewhat less chance of surviving an attack of pneumonia than a well nourished man or

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woman. So it is with other exhausting and dangerous but self-limited diseases—diseases that tend by nature to limit themselves so that the period of suffering may be only a short one.

Most pneumonia cases come from contact with other people; as you go home in the subway, crowded cars in the rush hours; and oftentimes have to stand with your face within six or eight inches of other people's faces. It is time for people to wake up and realize the danger of this.

Thin persons suffer greatly from cold, and people who, for example, have found themselves weighing eight or ten pounds less than last year, were perhaps rather surprised to find themselves feeling cold this afternoon when they came out from home.

The causes of leanness are several in number: and we will mention seven of them.

1. Innutrition — too little food.
2. Over exercise of masses of muscles.
3. General nervousness.
4. Worrying too much.
5. The spare diet habit.
6. Over secretion of pituitary gland.
7. Which is in reality perhaps No. 6—heredity.

A word about each of these in turn.

Innutrition of children. This is very important, not only for the children as children, but for their adult life. The American Open Air School *Journal* tells that of 548,000

school children (over half a million) studied in fifteen cities in the United States, nearly 30,000 were undernourished, lean enough to be picked out of a crowd as under-fed. Five per cent of this was the condition before the war. The wretchedness of mind and misery of body of this condition is undescrivable. These children were cold and weak and sad. One of the most cruel features of this hell war, is the fact of millions of such children in France, Belgium, Halifax, Germany and England, and even in our own land not yet in the worst of the strain. Another worldwide curse on the black soul of German imperialism which a life-time can never forget—not for a day, considering the multitude of persons concerned, it is as bad as the chopping off of the hands of the children in Belgium, the absolute limit of barbaric atrocity, and worse yet when done as it has been done so much by civilized men.

If the thoughtless, even the very indigent, realized how much adequate food during childhood, especially during ages from twelve to eighteen has to do with growth and adult vigor, the child would get enough to eat at any cost as a matter of political economy as well as of human mercy. Consumption, for example, attacks few who have enough food and fresh air and so it is with general tuberculosis.

Our second cause of over-leanness is over-exercise of

muscular masses. The ideal of nutrition is a perfect balance. Overwork then of the body means overwork relative to the effective intake of energy and of matter. Continuous overwork when food is adequate scarcely exists. Fatigue and sleep time required prevents it, fortunately. A man could not wear himself out by chronic overwork if his muscles were well fed, as he would have to sleep too much to allow of any such harm. We all know of the cases of soldiers during the Civil War who on long marches would march sound asleep. The fatigue was so well trained that they could march hour after hour in this way. Fishes, too, moving in the water, must take some sleep.

But relative overwork means the consumption of every bit of body fat, and every tissue (muscle, gland, connective tissue) reduced to its lowest workable size, as thin and lean and spare as it will work and live.

But many take or get too much muscular exercise, whether it is work or play. A great many take more exercise than their intake of food warrants.

Third cause. General nervousness, personal inflammation. "Americanitis." Perhaps it has never occurred to you how extremely grave such an expression is. It is a most appropriate and telling word, for that is just what it is, inflammation of the entire personality. Individuality is in-

flamed, hurried, forever fussing over nothing, and hurrying on toward death.

Oh, the curse of it. The shame of it in an intelligent, educated people. Too hurried to live. Too hurried to be well nourished. Such inflamed egos take themselves far too seriously and forever are missing the beauty and grandeur of the noble forest life, because lost among the bases of the individual, often petty trees. These need the broad view, the view that is to be had from the exalted mountain tops of common sense. Consult your pocket Emerson, ye people of haste, and read yourselves once more into a rational peace of mind and sensible mode of living. For this fever of haste, this abnormal living makes you thin and lean, and is the index of the rational undoing of your lives. The conspirator Cassius was of this type of life and so was Julius Caesar.

A chronically nervous person walks miles and miles and never realizes how much muscular energy she has expended during the day. Sometimes a nervous woman will wonder why she is so tired at night, when she has walked miles and miles perhaps, only about a small kitchen. Her body keeps count, and every fat cell in it has burned up even before it is born and so never exists at all.

Fourth cause of over-leanness, walking skeleton so to speak, is worrying too long. This relationship of worry is

now a trite story, probably known to all of you. Worry is chronic, hectic fear, and fear with terrible certainty and speed exhausts the immediate nourishment of the nerve cells of the brain, the spinal cord and sympathetic system.

This depresses the whole body and the fat is the first tissue to go. The sanitarium and the crematory are the end stations if not perpetual maidenhood. Worry like nothing else spoils the glory of our common but always unique adventure, which we still call our life.

Worry is quite incompatible with body fat, with plumpness. You have all seen men and women reduced in a few weeks to almost walking skeletons by trouble purely mental and purely fearful. No self-fancied trouble or worry will do it. It must be real worry, real fear. Many a man, and more women, fancy they are worrying when in reality they are happy, gloating like the Sheriff of Nottingham over imaginary delights, which they think of as troubles and realities.

Sleep loss is probably an important factor in this malnutrition and the indigestion and in-absorption factors of worries' general bodily depression.

Nervous women should drink little tea, coffee or cocoa and eat little chocolate after the noontime meal. These things keep them awake and prevent repair which worry necessitates.

Fifth cause of leanness, I have termed the spare diet habit. I mean by that a long habit of eating little or no direct fat producers. Bad training in childhood is usually the reason for this special one-sidedness. But the average, well balanced adolescent corrects it for himself. Most frequent is the habit of refusing fats of every kind, animal and vegetable, usually the former especially. Like men and tobacco, one experience of nausea is usually remembered and exaggerated all one's life.

Some people never eat potatoes, and their similars, the starch tubers. Some never eat bread even, and refuse all the cereals. A few use far too little sugar in its various forms, although we average one-fourth pound, daily each man, woman and child in the United States, and this is none too much.

A very few have acquired a real habit of eating too little of an all around diet and of not eating enough. These, save in war time, are few. But now conscience, as Professor Pitman named it, the New England Conscience, has considerably increased their number. Some people are actually eating less than they really need in order to save food.

Sixth cause. Over exertion of the posterior lobe of the ductless gland, called the pituitary or hypophysis cerebri. This is a small gland found in all vertebrate animals and is therefore practically indispen-

sable. It is the most important gland the size of your finger end, which is at the base of the brain. It is in intimate active relation with the thyroid, the pancreas, the ovary and the adrenal in ways not yet unknotted.

In 1909 Pittman and Fodera produced emaciation in dogs (without digestive disturbance) by repeated injecting into their circulation, the extract of this ductless gland. A year later our own Boston hospital surgeons, Harvey Cushing, Crowe and Homans did the same thing with the posterior lobe, and noted that first there was a loss of the muscle food (glycogen) and then a progressive muscular emaciation.

Over exertion then, of the posterior lobe of the ductless gland is probably a cause of leanness and emaciation in some persons, whose food and work balance is perfectly normal. How frequent this gland defect is we do not know any more than we know its causes. There is associated very likely a derangement of the thyroid or of the ovary or both. The relations of married life and its lack of over leanness need not be discussed, but scientists concerned with such matters understand it well.

The living skeleton in the side show is not usually as happy as he looks to the gaping boys about him. He is practically dying, a victim of progressive muscular atrophy, most painful and always fatal.

The relation of this wretched disaster and disease to the pituitary gland or to its functional balance, for everything is balanced in the organism, is not as yet known, but to be a walking skeleton is not a worthy or happy ideal for a little girl, or even for a boy.

Seventh cause, and cause of hypoliposis is said to be oftentimes hereditary. One is lean because the parents or forbears were so. This as far as we can see means the same as the case mentioned just before it. The endocrinous ductless gland defect is that which is hereditary, perhaps as a peculiarity of size only. Perhaps these individuals have an unusually large pituitary gland just as a line of generations in a family may have unusually large noses or feet or ears.

So much for cause of overleanness and as a matter of fact, hygiene.

The original title of this talk was "Get Lean—and Ugly," but a member of my family very kindly suggested that the word ugly meant two different things, and asked which did I mean? I promptly said "Both." Ugly by derivation, and in England means of course, as you know such as one is afraid of or fearful for, but here in America we have grown to use that word "ugly" in a figurative sense to mean, namely, ill-disposed, ill-natured, aggressively inclined. An ugly word in use in too many households when the wind is East and the

millionaire grown more insistent than really he need to about his little bill. Is it worse now since the sugar failed?

The homely person, especially if a woman, may be ugly; the ugly person becomes homely sooner or later to all who know her, and a lean homely person, as we have seen, tends to be ill natured because of the lack of fat in her blood to keep her nerves well nourished and her temper consequently sweet.

Thin people are far more sensitive to pain and unpleasantness than are well nourished ones. And to suffer does not ordinarily improve one's

optimism and light heartedness. Thus there's a vicious circle here.

Inasmuch as homeliness often injures one's disposition, the difference in the two senses of "ugly" seems not so essential. Sometimes even gentleness loses ground with one's beauty and with the sharpening of the nose. I have always had a strictly private opinion that Mrs. Rip Van Winkle was beginning to lose her beauty, whether skin deep or deeper, as well as her temper when Mr. Van Winkle began his memorable adventure, and he may not have been asleep every minute after all.

Speaking as one American among many, we say in all calmness and deliberation that no peace the Hun can make, win or lose, will ever induce us to buy anything made in Germany henceforth and forevermore; and so far as we are able we will teach that creed to our children. German lust for power is only a paraphrase for German lust for gold. It is the war after the war that Germany most dreads, not the ghosts of the millions she has slaughtered as a foundation for her new bargain counter. To buy her goods hereafter will only be to hand her the victory she can not win with the sword. And with her goods let her keep her language and her newspapers and her school teachers and her politicians and her spies, and all her infernal paraphernalia for debauching American citizenship and undermining the American republic.

No trade or truck with the Hun! He has all hell for his territory—and plenty of customers.

Black and White.

PREVENTION OF INFECTIVE FOCI

ROY BECKETT, M.A., D.D.S., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A prime consideration in dental restorations.

The highest ideal of any profession should be the elimination of that particular class of evils, which it is its mission to mitigate or correct. Hence it follows that we as dental surgeons should be vastly interested in any system or method which has for its object the prevention of dental disease. Not only because it is the purpose of such procedure to maintain the tissues of the oral cavity in that state of health which is necessary to the performance of their proper functions, but more so, because the maintenance of such a state of health precludes the possibility of the rise of secondary pathologic phenomena which menace, not only the health, but the very existence of the individual.

The secondary phenomena, which comprise some of the most serious lesions known to pathology, are now proven to be dependent on primary foci within the oral cavity to an extent hitherto undreamed of. Let us consider the statement of Hunter who says "it is my clinical experience that septic infection is without exception the most prevalent infection operating in medicine and a most important and prevalent cause and complication of many medical diseases."

Let us compare this statement with that of Black who

says that in a large majority of cases the mouth contains the primary infection foci. Let us consider these statements until we have grasped their full meaning and facing the proven facts squarely, realize the weight of responsibility that rests upon our professional shoulders.

Is it not at once obvious that we can no longer consider proposed dental restorations alone in the light of primary function. It now becomes our duty to look beyond this and consider as well the proposed restoration with relation to the formation of these primary foci and general systemic effect.

We must examine more carefully the results of our work. When we find that a certain type of restoration cannot be accomplished without the formation of possible foci, we must definitely eliminate that type of restoration from our consideration. When we find that a certain type of restoration almost invariably produces a derangement of cell function and a lowering of tissue resistance, that type of restoration must be considered obsolete, no matter how thoroughly it fulfills the esthetic and functional requirements.

The secondary phenomena arising from oral foci are so serious, of such far reaching consequence, that there can be

no question of their moment in comparison with mere functional or esthetic requirement.

Time and again the National Research Committee, the Mayo Clinic and the Rockefeller Foundation have told us of heart lesions, arthritic, nephritic and kindred lesions arising from these primary foci within the oral cavity. In the face of this flood of light, dare we continue to make restorations that are practically certain to produce granuloma or periodontal detachments, in order that the result may be functionally and esthetically pleasing. Can we any longer close our eyes to the destructive effects of the banded crown or gloss over

the inaccessible root canal? Dare we take a chance with the life of our patient, rather than lose his patronage to the man who will traffic on his ignorance, by making some form of restoration that we know is dangerous.

Since we dare not, our only salvation lies in preaching the danger of these foci to our patients until they are brought to realize as we do, that it is not worth while to risk arthritis to save an incisor. In connection with this we must also teach them how to keep down the growth of a too luxuriant mouth flora so as to maintain within the oral tissues that high degree of resistance to pathogenic bacteria which is so desirable.

CORRESPONDENCE

"Editor, *Oral Hygiene*:

"From month to month, I have been reading with interest the number of articles that appear in *Oral Hygiene* regarding the Dental Clinics that have been formed recently. It might be interesting to you to hear that the City of Fresno, California, has two such places.

"The City Trustees of Fresno have placed Dr. R. E. Brownell in charge of their City Dental Clinic. All of the poor children of the city may receive free dental service. This includes fillings (cement, amalgam and synthetics) extractions and prophylactic work. Each child is given a talk on Oral Hygiene at the completion of his or her work. The doctor spends 16 hours a week there, and last month accomplished the following:

Number of patients.....	85
Extractions	111
Prophylactic treatments	16
Copper amalgams	16
Alloy's	15
Synthetics	29
Copper cements	18

"The Sun Maid Welfare League, of the California Associated Raisin Company, consisting of 3,000 people, have formed a dental clinic at Plant No. 5. This clinic has just been going about three months, but it is proving quite a success. Prophylactic treatments, extraction and emergency work is all that is done free. All other work is referred to outside dentists. This clinic handles about 85 patients a month. Each patient receives a talk on Oral Hygiene, and is taught all about the tooth brush. I mention the tooth brush as there are a good many foreigners that come in for treatment who have never seen one. It is open three half-days a week. Dr. Harry L. Brownell has this work in charge.

"Trusting that this information may find its way into "Oral Hygiene," we beg to remain.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

DRS. R. E. & H. L. BROWNELL,
Fresno, Calif."

"Editor, *Oral Hygiene*:

I find on page 812 of the August number of "Oral"—about three-fourths down the first column, the statement "Occasionally a mouthful of cold water would afford relief"; also later that the dentist "treated" the teeth and the trouble was relieved—"all gone." I have never seen in any dental literature a description of this symptom or the cause of its existence, but learned from my preceptor that a tooth in this condition is always exostosed. Any practitioner of extended practice knows positively that if the pulp is affected, cold water will *not* quell the pain, but increase it. The relief obtained by cold application is but transitory. In my opinion, where this condition exists, the only remedy is the removal of the tooth.

"I remember a patient driving up to the office and squirting out a mouthful of water, and then picking up a jug from the bottom of the wagon, and filling his mouth with cold water. On its expulsion from his mouth, he said "Come into the office, or I shall die." My preceptor immediately said "exostosed tooth." It was removed, and the trouble ceased.

"No X-ray will disclose this trouble. A tooth may be exostosed, and the cold water have no effect. But if cold will cause cessation of pain quickly, that tooth is exostosed—extraction.

Of course, if there is periostitis, cold may lessen the pain, but its action is not as quick, or as short-lived as in the case of exostosis.

(Signed)

JAMES H. BEEBE, D.D.S.,
Rochester, N. Y."

EDITORIAL

WM. W. BELCHER, D.D.S., *Editor*
186 ALEXANDER ST., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Oral Hygiene does not publish Society Announcements, Obituaries, Personals or Book Reviews.
This policy is made necessary by the limited size and wide circulation of the magazine.

CLASSIFYING THE DENTAL SCHOOLS

The report of Dr. H. E. Logan and the Dental Educational Council of America in this issue deserves the closest reading. You are vitally concerned in the same.

The National Dental Faculties Association, composed of thirty-six Dental Schools, and the Dental Faculties Association of American Universities, seven Schools, have been clamoring for a number of years for an investigation of the dental schools and a classification of the same by the Carnegie Foundation, which helped to standardize the American Medical Schools. For ten years, efforts in this direction have been made, but neither of the Educational Associations could get up courage enough to go "over the top," and agree on a classification; in fact, as stated in a former editorial, they could not even agree on a police force to regulate their own members.

The dental profession sincerely congratulates itself that it has at last a classification of its dental schools, based on their past record, equipment, and present teaching facilities. This classification appears to be a fair one, although it could not be other than tentative. It is up to the schools to make their own future rating.

There are several of those listed in Class "B" that will undoubtedly make a Class "A" rating next year, and a number will drop into Class "C."

The requirements, even in schools rated as Class "A", are only what you would expect of any decent school making a pretence of covering its field.

The school must not have more than 25 per cent failures before the various State Examining Boards for more than two years in succession. This is more than liberal.

A school rated in Class "A" should not be allowed more than 10 per cent of failures.

The list, as presented, shows sixteen schools in Class "A"; twenty-seven schools in Class "B", and four schools in Class "C".

A most encouraging sign of reformation is the following: "Regulations apply to all students including those from foreign

countries, and regardless of where the applicant expects to practice his profession."

President Logan takes up the subject of the need of a national examining board, and presents a plan to standardize and classify the state examining boards, whose findings shall be accepted as national. The plan presented does not seem unreasonable. If this should come to pass, with the successful classification of our dental schools, and a National Examining Board, it would seem that the millennium had arrived, and the solution of many unsolved problems.

Dr. C. Vignes, the new President of the National Dental Association, New Orleans, La., formerly Dean of the Loyola University College of Dentistry, who resigned his Deanship, and joined the Army as "Lieutenant", since promoted to the office of "Major", has been assigned by the Government to inspect and supervise the various dental colleges throughout the country, which are now under government supervision, in so much that the graduates of only reputable colleges are placed in the Dental Reserve Corps.

NOTE AND COMMENT

*"The soldier murmured 'war is hell';
His stomach being on the skid;
And then—there came another swell—
Old Sherman said a mouthful, kid!"*

Harvard Medical School has voted to admit women students. This has been due to the heavy draft of the war on the medical profession.

Have you purchased your share of the Fourth Liberty Loan? "That Liberty shall not perish from the earth, buy Liberty Bonds!"

The Rotary Club of Jackson, Michigan, will provide equipment and operator for a dental dispensary to be established in one of the local hospitals.

The law says no liquor shall be served to the men in khaki. Pity the poor soldier boy who is compelled to go to a hotel and dress in his "nightie" before he can order a much needed cocktail.

The Dental Clinic of the Sun Maid Welfare League, of the California Associated Raisin Company, has been established for some six months, and has proven itself a big success.

Three graduates of the Rochester School for Dental Hygienists have been recommended by the Director, Dr. Burkhardt, for prophylactic service in Army hospitals, and they will report to Washington for duty immediately.

Columbia University, City of New York, is out with a preliminary announcement of courses in Oral Hygiene for women: First session, September 25th to February 1st; second session, February 3rd to June 1st, 1918-19.



Among the duties of the American Red Cross workers in France is that of demonstrating to the French children the importance of taking care of their teeth, and how to keep them clean. Over 173,000 people attended the above Child Welfare Exhibit. It will be seen that the motto "Clean Teeth Do Not Decay" is used to good effect as in our campaigns of like nature in this country.

The Colorado Legislature voted a special appropriation of \$150,000 a year for the next ten years, to be used on buildings for the University of Colorado. The School of Medicine will secure new buildings from this fund.

The excuse given by a lady cyclist, at Farnham, England, is certainly ingenious if not ingenuous. She told a policeman that she rode on the footpath because she was afraid if she rode on the rough road her false teeth would fall out. "British Journal of Dental Science."

But for the British Navy, Germany would long ere this have overrun Europe, and dominated the world. England has been holding her part in the battle line, in all the oceans, ever since the war began. She has been saving civilization every day for the last four years. America is now doing effective splendid work, and beating the "Hun" to his knees. This is only the beginning. Our's is to be a great achievement, but England's is incomparably greater.

Dr. S. Josephine Baker, Director of the Child Hygiene Division, Department of Health, New York City, during a hearing held on a resolution to amend the sanitary code, so as to provide for a Bureau of Hygiene in the Child Hygiene Division of the Health Department, made the statement, "If all the dentists in the United States were to come to New York, they could not adequately care for the persons with defective teeth in this city." Dr. Baker also went on to say that of all of the pupils in the schools of the city, sixty-seven per cent had been found, upon inspection, to have defective teeth.

During the past year, Yale University has secured an endowment of \$2,500,000 for placing the departments of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, and Gynecology on a full time clinical basis. A contract with the New Haven General Hospital gives the Medical School complete control of the public wards.

Dr. John V. Konzett, Dubuque, Ia., was made President-elect of the National Dental Association. He will be installed at New Orleans, La., where the next meeting is to be held. Dr. Thomas L. Grisamor, Chicago, Ill., was elected First Vice-President; Dr. G. C. Fife, Dallas, Texas, Second Vice-President; Dr. Chas. F. Ash, New York City, Third Vice-President. Dr. Otto U. King, of Chicago, was re-elected Secretary, and Dr. Arthur R. Melendy, of Knoxville, Tenn., was re-elected Treasurer.

At a luncheon of the members of the National Association of Dental Examiners, Wednesday, August 7th, at the Athletic Club, Chicago, Ill., the members of the Association presented Dr. Frank O. Hetrick, of Ottawa, Kans., a loving cup, with the following inscription engraved thereon:

"Frank Owen Hetrick, Progressive Citizen, Skillful Dental Surgeon, Faithful Public Servant, Friend of the Youth, Builder of Men. With esteem and affection, from the National Association of Dental Examiners, Chicago, Ill., August 7th, 1918."

The presentation was made by Dr. A. L. Midgley, Providence, R. I., President of the Educational Council of America, and a member of the Rhode Island State Board of Dental Examiners.

The 34th annual banquet of the Delta Sigma Delta Fraternity was held in Congress Hotel, Monday, August 5th. Many prominent speakers presented toasts, stories, or song built for the occasion, which proved a most enjoyable and instructive gathering.

The graduates and officers of the Carr School of Preventive Dentistry and Medicine held a banquet at the Brevoort Hotel Thursday evening, August 8th. Dr. George R. Lindsay, of Denver, Colo., was toastmaster. Nearly one hundred of the Carr graduates were seated at the tables.

The total attendance at the meeting was largely estimated from five to seven thousand. It is safe to say, however, that the 1918 meeting was the largest dental meeting ever held in the world; this in spite of the fact that we are at war, the increasing in rates on the railroad, and the lack of publicity.

At the recent meeting of the National Dental Association was organized the National Association of Industrial Dental Surgeons. The following were elected officers:

President	- - - - -	Dr. Carl E. Smith
	B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio.	
First Vice-President	- - - - -	Dr. W. A. Brierly
	Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., Pueblo, Colo.	
Second Vice-President	- - - - -	Dr. G. L. Epling
	Pocahontas Fuel & Iron Co., Maybury, W. Va.	
Treasurer	- - - - -	Dr. R. I. Humphrey
	International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.	
Secretary	- - - - -	Dr. E. L. Pettibone
	No. 6503 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.	
Chairman Board of Directors	- - - - -	Dr. Thaddeus P. Hyatt
	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.	



At the Borough Polytechnic School, S. E., London, England, competent instructors are engaged in teaching mechanical dentistry—a new occupation for women and discharged soldiers. Above, they are pictured at work in the metal room.—Copyright, *Western Newspaper Union Service*.

In England, the "Old Clo Man" has given place to the canvasser seeking old false teeth. When the lady of the house is called to the front door, he imparts the fact that he has received a permit from the government to collect false teeth for the platinum and the gold pins in them. Said one of these, the other day, "These little gold pins and platinum are badly wanted by the government for aeroplanes."

The importance of manganese as a war material, and the development of this industry in America, is one of the romances of the war. Prior to entering this war struggle, we were importing upwards of a half-million tons, eighty-one per cent of which came from Brazil. It is expected that at the end of the present year we will be on a self-supporting basis, with an output running at least 800,000 tons annually. In the meantime, the price of manganese has advanced from \$12 to \$60 a ton.

The Kimberley & Clark Paper Mills, with plants located at various points in Wisconsin, have been supplying free dental services to their employees for the past year. At the Neenah factory, they are now busy manufacturing a substitute for absorbent cotton, made from ground wood, which is being turned out at the rate of three or four tons a day. Advantages are claimed for it in the fact that it can be applied directly to open wounds, and the cheapness of manufacture. The ground wood is spun or rolled out by the machine in the form of sheets of the purest white, of gossamer thinness, and of such lightness, in proportion to its bulk, that only 4,000 pounds can be loaded in the ordinary car, of which the ordinary capacity is about ten times this amount. This product is the invention of an Austrian chemist, a naturalized citizen of this country, now in the employ of the Kimberley & Clark mills.

The August, 1918, issue, *Journal of National Dental Association*, contains a standard list of instruments for colleges, by Dr. H. E. Friesell, Pittsburgh, Pa. This list is most timely, and will not only serve for war purposes, but as a most useful catalogue of instruments to men engaged in supplying the same for School or Industrial Dental Dispensaries.

Ninety-five per cent of the world's output of Vanadium comes from Peru and Colorado. The shells that the Kaiser's big guns landed in Paris were made from Vanadium steel. Where do the Germans get their supply? The metal is used in tool steels that are subject to severe strain. It is desirable but not absolutely necessary war material.

The retiring President of the National Dental Association, Colonel William H. G. Logan, at the Chicago meeting, was presented with a chest containing a solid silver dinner service. Dr. Harvey J. Burkhardt, representing the National Dental Association, made an appropriate speech, presenting the service to Colonel Logan. Mrs. Logan being present, was escorted to the platform by Dr. Donald M. Gallie, where she received the service from her husband, amid the applause of the assembled delegates.

Dr. Homer C. Brown, of Columbus, Ohio, Chairman of the National Legislative Committee, to whom is due a large part of the credit for our recent National Dental Legislation, and recognition of dentistry in the Army, presented his resignation, at the Chicago meeting, which was accepted. He has done his work well, and deserves the thanks of the dental profession.

Most every organization that stood for anything had a meeting or a banquet, or both, at the Chicago gathering. Among these was a noon luncheon given to the former Presidents of the American, Southern and National Dental Association, in the foyer of the auditorium of the hotel; two thousand delegates, it is said, were present, when Colonel Wm. H. G. Logan called for the toast "Problems which confronted the dental profession during the period I was President." This was responded to by the President of the American Dental Association in 1883, Dr. Edwin T. Darby, of Philadelphia. Drs. B. Holly-Smith, Harvey J. Burkhardt and Frank O. Hetrick were among the speakers.

Dr. Arthur W. Davis, at one time dentist to the German Emperor and his family, was also present at a meeting of the Preparedness League of American Dentists, and gave a talk on the subject of "Practicing in the Emperor's Country."

Dr. Arthur E. Smith, of Chicago, who has been giving a series of post graduate lectures in different parts of the country, on "Nerve Blocking," etc., was the happy recipient of a banquet in his honor, given by some sixty dentists who had attended his course in different parts of the country; also, he was presented with a gold watch.

The National Dental Association claims twenty-seven thousand members, but this is exceeded in number by the total membership of the three fraternal associations within its body: The Xi Psi Phi claims 7,000; the Psi Omega, 10,000, and the Delta Sigma Delta, 12,000, a grand total of 29,000.

The Psi Omega Fraternity held a loyalty banquet August 5th, in the beautifully decorated Florentine Room of the Congress Hotel. Dr. M. M. Printz acted as toastmaster. A number of addresses were made by prominent men in the profession, and a Service Flag of one thousand and seven stars was unfurled, amid the cheers of the assembled Psi Omegas.

The Berne correspondent of the *Morning Post* is responsible for the following item: "Germany is apparently short of dentists, for she is advertising in the Swiss papers for men or women dentists, who need to be only partially qualified."

A western educational philanthropist has donated \$2,500,000 to the University of Chicago, to be used in providing educational opportunities to returning soldiers after the war. This is indeed a most practical charity, and almost an inspiration.

Before the war, we consumed about 150,000 short tons of sulphur in the manufacture of explosives, less than five per cent of our total output; today, we employ about 5,000,000 tons, approximately seventy per cent, for munition purposes. Germany has not enough sulphur deposits, and it is fairly certain that she has been compelled to get her supply from pyrites and zinc ore. Without sulphur, we could not manufacture rubber. Many of our chemical industries would be crippled. Its use in gun powder is essential, as it also is in the manufacture of paper, bleaches, dyes, matches, and medicines.

"Five Filthy Fingers" is the caption of a new discussion of the old "Food, Fingers, Flies" problem set forth in attractive form in the current Public Health Bulletin of the Massachusetts State Board. "Did you ever make a diary of your fingers?" the article goes on. "Did you ever set down in cold black and white the things your fingers touch every day, and did you ever consider the number of times daily that your unwashed fingers seek your mouth?" Any one who ever begins such a tally will be surprised at the great variety of places to which fingers normally go where other fingers have been before and fingers whose antecedents are entirely unknown and without possibility of discussion, hand rails, straps, knobs, handles, push buttons, and all varieties of ingenious mechanism which are ready to transfer the germs of filth of A to the hand of B. Some sequences are cunningly devised as if nature had a hand in it and was arranging a route of least resistance. For example, the railway trains in which closet, door and drinking fountain form a group which follow in practice an easy route of infection. In anything which purports to be a public sanitary, one finds handles to pull and buttons to push, presumably in the interests of quickest disposal of dangerous material, and if he does take the later rare precaution of washing his hands, there is still the door knob and the drinking fountain beside it, touched recently by no one knows how many unclean hands.

The annual educational number, *Journal of American Medical Association*, issue of August 17, 1918, contains much valuable information as to medical education in the United States, which is based on reports received from medical colleges or other reliable sources. The total number of graduates for the year ending June 30th, 1918, was 2,670, a decrease of 709 over that of the previous year. Of the 2,670 graduates of the year, 1,024 were reported to hold also degrees in Arts or Science. This leaves 38, 4-10 per cent of all graduates holding collegiate degrees, as compared with 32.5-10 per cent last year. Since June, 1917, two new medical colleges were reported, while eight were closed by merger or otherwise. The present total number of medical colleges is ninety-six less than last year. Illinois formerly had the largest number of schools, but for the last two years the first place has been held by New York, where there are nine colleges. Illinois, Missouri, and Pennsylvania have six each; California, Massachusetts, and Ohio, have five each, and Tennessee has four.

The father of a large family asserts that he gets more comfort and rest out of an old arithmetic, published in 1898, than in any other volume. This is particularly so after checking up the household bills for the month. Just listen to this: "If twenty-one pounds of sugar can be bought for a dollar, what is the price per pound?" Another choice bit: "John goes to the grocery store with a dollar bill; he buys 2 pounds butter at 20 cents a pound, and a dozen eggs for 18 cents—how much change should he receive?" Mrs. Smith pays 5 cents a quart for milk—how much is her milk bill for four weeks, if she uses two quarts a day?"

In this country, we produce one per cent of the platinum consumed, and so far have been unable to discover any important commercial deposits. Russia, previous to the world war, furnished us our platinum supply, but this has been annually reduced from 118,000 ounces, before the war, to 30,000 ounces in 1917. Last year, ninety per cent of our supply came from Columbia, South America. It is roughly estimated that one-fifth of all the platinum in the world is held in this country in the form of jewelry. It is also estimated that about 75,000 ounces are now used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

Mercury is another mineral which has important military uses. We are fortunate in producing twenty per cent more of it than we need. It is employed in making fulminate for detonating high explosives and fixed ammunition. It is used in drugs, dental amalgams, barometers, storage batteries and anti-fouling paint for ships bottoms. Before the war, mercury sold for \$40 a flask of 75 pounds; it now brings \$110 a flask. Domestic production has jumped from 16,000 to 38,000 flasks annually. Germany is not thought to have any great supply of mercury. If she is now getting any of this material, it must be coming to her from Spain.

During the Spanish-American War, canned food proved its usefulness in training camps and field. In the present war, tin plate permits the convenient transportation of food to great distances. It conserves a vast quantity of food that otherwise would not be produced, or could not be saved. Years ago, there was an honest division of opinion as to the advisability of the establishment of an American tin plate industry, but in view of modern conditions nothing could have been more injurious than to have neglected its establishment. It has now outstripped the parent Welsh industry, and is helping out by supplying many materials hitherto supplied by the mills in Wales, which are compelled, by war conditions, to operate at a much lower rate than normal. The American industry is breaking records in tonnage. Last year's output was twenty per cent above the previous record, and the present year promises to eclipse this by ten per cent. A better record would have been possible except for the handicap of the traffic blockade of January and February, this year.

A very interesting exhibit at the Chicago meeting was that of the original dental office of Dr. G. V. Black. This is a part of the Museum of the Northwestern University Dental School, established more than twenty years ago by the late Theodore Menges, then Secretary. The school was most fortunate in securing the services of Dr. William Bebb to take charge of the Museum and Library, to which he has added his own private collection. He is considered the best authority and the foremost collector in the world along this line. This Museum has become one of the public show places of Chicago. It is estimated that during the 1917 school year, the visitors numbered between twelve and thirteen thousand.

The American dental officer, with his khaki suit, mingling with the outing suit of his civilian brother dentist, made a pretty picture at the recent meeting of the National. Nor was the American dental officer alone. A number of members of the Canadian Army Dental Corps were present in their snappy uniforms, resplendent with trappings, and by their presence served to emphasize the strong bonds uniting us to our neighbors of the North.

When the greatest collection of ancient armor was being installed at the Metropolitan Museum, New York City, through the generosity of many donors, and by purchase, probably no one thought of its possible utility, it was purely artistic interest that inspired the gathering of the armor for which great artists had made designs.

The great patrons of art, in their times, were also the great fighters, thus the armor which is exemplified in the New York Art Home is now found to be as expertly planned to protect the fighting man as it is exquisitely wrought to delight the art lover. Our War Department has men at work at the Museum preparing designs for armor which it proposes to manufacture for our men.

For stealing fire from the gods and giving it to man, Prometheus was chained to the rock. That was Greek mythology.

But we have no history of any race of men who didn't know about fire. The earliest Bible records speak of fire.

"Isaac spake unto Abraham," in the twenty-second chapter of Genesis, "and he said: 'Behold the fire and the wood.'"

How Adam learned about fire we know not, but apparently Eve cooked food, although the famous apple was doubtless eaten raw.

The most sequestered tribes of Africa and Central Asia knew about fire when the white men first made their acquaintance.

Living in the shadow of the North Pole, the far-off Eskimo strikes quartz against a piece of iron pyrites and gets a flame.

The primal Aleutian Islanders rub sulphur over quartz, make a rude match, and so strike a light.

When Columbus came to America he found Indian fires burning. The Indian rubbed two dry sticks together and quickly got a spark.

South Sea Islanders in the remotest days also got their fire by the friction of dry wood.

It was said that when Magellan first sailed around the world he did find among the Ladrone people who never saw fire. When the Spanish adventurer burned their huts the natives thought the flames were a beast which ate up wood.—*Philadelphia Telegram*.

Disreputable old rail zig-zag Virginia quake fences are being rapidly replaced by woven wire and the answer is, "lead pencils." Before the war our supply of cedar was exhausted. The pencil manufacturers started to bring cedar from abroad, and the war came along and it began to look as though leads pencils would become as costly as eggs or coal until certain agents discovered that throughout many sections of the country there were miles and miles of the very best sort of cedar, thoroughly dried and seasoned, serving as fences.

Some of the old rails were sent to a pencil concern. The wood was cut up into strips and proved to be the very best pencil cedar the manufacturers had been able to get hold of for years.

Moving pictures showing how structural steel appears under the microscope when it is "fatigued" by repeated bendings were shown recently in a meeting of engineers, and reported by *The Iron Age*, New York, July 4th, to have revealed to them unexpected possibilities in this method of investigation.



Old Stuff

FUNNIES

We want good, clean humor for this page and are willing to pay for it. Send me the story that appeals to you as "funny," and if I can use it you will receive a check on publication.

Address: EDITOR.

186 Alexander Street, Rochester, N. Y.



Oh Boy!

An American Negro, in the trenches and on the Western front, when an order came to go over the top, drew a vicious looking razor and made a slash at the neck of a big Hun. "Ha-ha, never touched me", said the Hun. "Never touched you, eh," said the nigger, "yo' jes wait till yo' turn yo' haid."

End of Letter: "Good-by, my dear, for the present. Yours, Jack." Then —"x-x-x-x-x-x-x. P. S.—"I hope the censor doesn't object to these crosses."

Added by Friend Censor: "Certainly not! x-x-x-x-x-x-x!"

John Nott could not knit, so he invented a knitter which would knit, and which Nott called the "Nott Knitter." But the "Nott Knitter" could not not knit a knot, and Nott therefore had to tie the knots which the "Nott Knitter" could not knit. But one day Nott, while not tying knots for the "Nott Knitter" invented an attachment for the "Nott Knitter" which could knit knots and which he called the "Nott Knotter." And when the "Nott Knotter" was attached to the "Nott Knitter" the "Nott Knotter" would knit the knots which the "Nott Knitter" could not knit. And not a knitter could knit knots like the knots that Nott Knit with the "Nott Knotter" for the "Nott Knitter."

Then Nott fell in love with a knitter who knitted knots with the "Nott Knotter" for the Nott Knitter, and he asked her to not knit knots any longer, but be a little Nott forever. But the knitter said "Nit!"

Lady: "Here's a six-pence for you and your friend each to get a glass of beer with."

Exhausted Furniture Remover: "Bless yer lady, a glass of beer ain't no more to us than a snowflake on a red-hot stove!"

B. J. F., Rochester, N. Y.

A Judge was questioning an Irishman at a recent trial.

"He took you by the throat and choked you, did he?" asked the Judge.

"He did, sorr," said Pat. "Sure, Sorr, he squazed me throat till I thought he would make cider out of me Adam's apple."

At a social gathering of notables, three very small boys, in a quiet corner were earnestly discussing the wonderful qualities of their respective fathers, one of whom was a composer, another a poet and the other a dignified Bishop of the Episcopal Church.

Said the son of the Composer: "Why, my father, he just draws a few lines like in the singing books, puts some dots all over them and he gets \$25.00 for it."

The Poet's heir looked at him mournfully, as he went him one better. "Huh!" My father, he writes 'bout four lines of words and they give him \$50.00 for it."

There was silence for a few moments, then the Bishop's son capped the climax: "Huh; that ain't nuthin'; My father, why he gets up and talks about twenty minutes and it takes six men to bring up the money they give him."

L.B.L., New York

In the treatment of suppurative lesions of the gums, wherein stimulating restorative antiseptic influence is indicated, prescribe

LISTERINE

For cleansing and purifying the oral cavity before and after operations on the teeth, a cooling, refreshing spray, wash or gargle is provided by

LISTERINE

As an adjunct to the dental toilet of your patients; as a prophylactic tooth and mouth wash, for daily use, there is nothing superior to

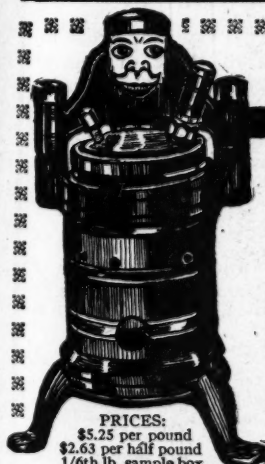
LISTERINE

Booklet "The Teeth and Their Care" emphasizes the importance of frequent consultation with the dentist, and contains useful information for patients; 200 copies, imprinted with professional card, furnished gratuitously.

Dental examination blank combining chart and Notice to Parents, suitable for dentists doing clinical work among school children, also supplied without cost. Dentist's name and address printed thereon.

Lambert Pharmacal Company

Twenty-first and Locust Streets St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.



PRICES:
\$5.25 per pound
\$2.63 per half pound
1/6th lb. sample box
(about 5 sheets) \$1.00

The Vulcanizer Speaks—

"THIS IS MESSAGE
NO. 10 TO DENTISTS:

There are no two "bests" of the same product. Of base rubbers, there are multitudes of brands, not a few of which class themselves in the category of "best." But, after all, YOU are the judge, and although your neighbor in the next laboratory may not agree with you that _____'s rubber is the best, YOU always used it and always expect to. There is, however, no disagreement in the profession as to the uniform merits of

"GOLDDUST" RUBBER

(Trade Mark Reg'd. U.S. Pat. Off.)

because "Golddust" is more than merely a base rubber. It is a scientific compound, a blending of the plastic properties of pure Para Rubber with the heat conductivity of finely pulverized aluminum—the ideal combination to assure perfect vulcanization, freedom from porosity, exceptional strength and a high, lustrous metallic finish when polished."

Prove to your own satisfaction that there is but one "best." Send the coupon and \$1.00 for sample.

Atlantic Rubber Mfg. Corporation

Sales Agents

TRAUN RUBBER COMPANY

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Dept. O. H.-10 NEW YORK

O.H. 10
Enclosed \$1
for sample box
of "Golddust."

Dr.

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

Mouth Troubles Cause More Suffering Than Enemy-Inflicted Wounds



This fact has been demonstrated among our troops in France. Trench Gingivitis is a prevalent affection, and this, with other kindred mouth disorders, is responsible for some of the most intense suffering.

Our Government has employed the services of thousands of dentists, but sometimes even they cannot afford quick relief.

MYNOL DENTAL POULTICES

will give relief. In most instances, but one treatment will be required, instead of three or four sittings with their consequent interruption of routine.

In civil practice, Mynol Poultices have proved invaluable. A letter just received from a dentist in Michigan says: "I would not be without them." A dentist in Kentucky writes: "I could hardly get along without them."

A sure relief, no matter what the cause of trouble. Contain no drugs or other harmful ingredients.

Easy to apply.

Box of 30 - - - \$1.00

The Mynol Chemical Co.

Real Estate Trust Building

Philadelphia

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

WHAT THEY SAY OF PEPSODENT

The Pepsodent Company,
Chicago, Illinois

August 29, 1918

Gentlemen:

I am doing a great deal of prophylactic and pyorrhea work and use a lot of PEPSODENT—I am prescribing it every day and two drug stores here and at _____ have reported increased sales in this article which I have more confidence in than in any other dentifrice or paste.

D.D.S.

The Pepsodent Company,
Chicago, Illinois

September 1, 1918

Gentlemen:

I have used it freely and I have recommended it to others who are still using it. We all desire to express our appreciation of it. It gives better and quicker results than anything of its kind we have ever used. Again thanking you for your courtesy.

M.D.

The Pepsodent Company,
Chicago, Illinois

August 30, 1918

Gentlemen:

It is the only paste I have found that will do what I want it to and I am getting cleaner mouths from the co-operation of patient and the use of 'PEPSODENT' than I ever have. It is the only paste I can use on my two year old baby.

D.D.S.

And There Is A Reason

Let us tell you why Pyorrhea Specialists, Orthodontists and General Practitioners are using PEPSODENT at the chair and are prescribing PEPSODENT to their patients.

Fill in the coupon and mail today

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY

**3702 Ludington Building
Chicago**

Please send me free of charge, PEPSODENT literature and formula,

Dr. _____

Address _____

(Enclose card or letterhead)

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HOWDY BOY!!!

Some Experience!

Read:—

I've just met the Broach Solomon of the Dental World. His name is Royer. It might be Smith or Jones or White or any of those plebian things but it isn't; it's Royer. And he's the Broach Solomon for Fair!!

This man Royer is quiet and unassuming. One of those chaps who never chatters—about as loquacious as a Russian Royalist might be expected to be at a meeting of the Bolshevik. But he's THERE. He's the Wiseacre of the game. And yet to get him to talk about himself is about as easy as spending Pancho Villa currency in Washington. He doesn't talk—he DOES.

This chap used to be in the Invention Department of the National Cash Register Company—that's all. And now he's making broaches for you. Could anything be sweeter?

Royer knows machinery from A to Z and he's built up a mechanical system for the manufacture of broaches that would knock your eye plumb out. Of course the human element has to enter into ANY mechanical system SOME place but where it has to enter in, in this case "it" is Royer himself and for perfection of result I'll back him against most mechanical systems.

He took me through the manufacture of Dayton Broaches this morning step by step. Those machines! Baths of oil to protect the temper, microscopic mechanical tests to safeguard the uniformity of the barbs. Say, I'm a Mechanical Engineer myself and I can tell you frankly that I never have seen—but what's the use?

Order some of the new Dayton Improved Broaches from your dealer now and see for yourself whether I have been hypnotized or not.

Very earnestly yours,

James G. Lewis
Advertising Manager.



A. P. DE SANNO & SON, INC.
1252 North Broad Street
PHILADELPHIA



Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

"The Tooth Paste Fad is Deceptive—"

February 27, 1918

McKESSON & ROBBINS

New York City, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

"I received from you not long ago some samples of **CALOX, The Oxygen Tooth Powder**, for office distribution and a full sized box for personal use. So favorably impressed with **CALOX** have I been, that I feel perfectly justified in giving it my full endorsement. After cleaning teeth if much precipitate is found in the saliva (on the teeth), I always advise the use of a good tooth Powder, as no liquid or paste will produce sufficient friction to keep the teeth and numerous pockets (spaces between teeth and elsewhere) clean—It is just here that so many stumble and fall in an attempt to care for the mouth and teeth. The tooth paste fad is deceptive in many, many cases, and will not effectively clean the mouth and teeth.

"If you see fit to send me other additional samples, I will distribute them among my patients, and if you sell to Dentists I would like you to give me your price on **CALOX**, as I use right much in my home."

(Unsolicited Letter from a Virginia Dentist)

Reason—CALOX does clean the teeth, because CALOX is a Powder, and CALOX does purify the mouth and teeth, because it contains available Oxygen, which cannot be put in a paste.

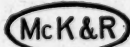
Professional Package and Samples on Request

McKESSON & ROBBINS

INCORPORATED

Established 1833

NEW YORK



Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

There is only one such cement

If - in addition to preventing extension of decay - a germicidal cement does not irritate the pulp and **WILL NOT DISCOLOR IN THE MOUTH** permitting its use as either a copper or a zinc cement - surely it leaves nothing to be desired.

There is only one such cement.

**Smith's
Copper
Cement**



LIGHT

**Smith's
Copper
Cement**

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

In the Interest of Both Dentist *and* Patient

THE advertisement reproduced opposite (greatly reduced) needs no explanation beyond the fact that it appears in the leading newspapers and magazines of the country.

We believe our emphasis of the great truth set forth there is timely and helpful both to the dentist and his patients.

That has been our policy for fifty years, which dentists generally have approved.

For the performance of oral prophylaxis in your office, we'll gladly furnish you, free of charge, a generous supply of Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder, if you will write us on your stationery or professional card.

I. W. LYON & SONS, INC.

526 West 27th Street

:::::

NEW YORK

Gingivitis
Stiffness of the
Gums
Bleeding Gums
Tooth Deposits
Loose Teeth

Signs that Point This Way

DENTIST

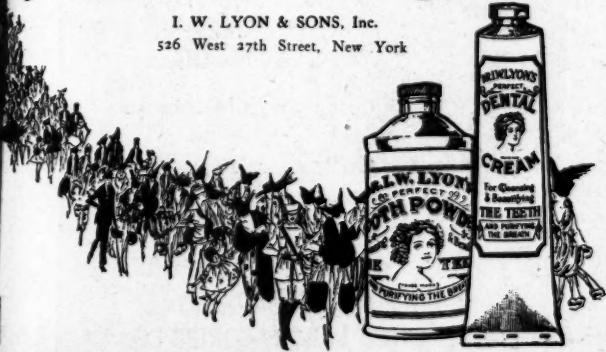
If you suffer from any of the troubles listed, go to your dentist at once. Don't wait—don't guess that some drugged dentifrice will fit. It may misfit. Get your dentist's prescription—the exact one for your case.

Dental safety lies in *cleanliness*—not guessing. Cleanliness is important at all times—helps to ward off any of the above troubles. And it requires a *safe* dentifrice; one without harmful drugs. Dr. Lyon's is the favorite with refined people and has been for fifty years. It *cleans* the teeth thoroughly without danger through *misapplication* of strong drugs—it is free of them. There is pleasure as well as safety in its use.

Dr. Lyon's

The Dentifrice that made fine teeth Fashionable
Powder Cream

I. W. LYON & SONS, Inc.
526 West 27th Street, New York



ROGERS

Interrupterless Unit X-Ray

Smallest Interrupterless Made

SIZE 13 x 18 x 35 INCHES

CAPACITY 45 M. A. 4 BENOIST TUBE



*Automatically Selects
Desired Volume of Current
and Penetration for the Various
Areas Presented for Pictures*

Silent and Efficient.
Safety Switch-
Board Control

Perfect
M. A. Meter,

Adjustable Arm,

Lead Glass Tube,

Easily Operated,

No Acid Fumes in
Your Office,

No Solutions to
Change,

Easily Moved.

Plates or Films

MODEL K

ALTERNATING CURRENT

WE INSTALL AND INSTRUCT

Price Complete, \$450.00

THE ROGERS ELECTRIC LABORATORIES CO.

2056 EAST 4th STREET

CLEVELAND, OHIO

WRITE FOR BOOKLET K

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

A Free Sample Of Cotton Dental Rolls.

The dentists who do not use Cotton Dental Rolls for preserving dryness for short operations, although very much in the minority, are a very interesting minority to us at the present time.

We have failed to call your attention to them in the right way and you haven't tried them. Cotton Dental Rolls afford the best and simplest means of preserving dryness in short operations such as the introduction of all plastic fillings, attaching crowns, bridges, etc. They save time, annoyance and expense to the operator and relieve the patient of much discomfort, (another advantage to the operator).

May we prove this to you beyond all doubt. A large majority of the dentists of the world are using Cotton Dental Rolls in their daily practice. That is an indicator anyway of their value *but a trial for yourself will be proof.* For this purpose we would ask that you cut out this adv. Fill in your name in the space below and mail it to us and we will mail you a sample of J & J Cotton Dental Rolls and directions for their use, free of any expense.

Dr.....

Address.....

Johnson & Johnson Dental Rolls are sold by leading dealers in dental supplies in every country in the world.

Johnson & Johnson
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., U. S. A.

SALHEPATIC

MATERIALLY AIDS Local Treatment in PYORRHEA

**Bristol-Myers Co.
New York**

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

DONALDSON PULP CANAL CLEANSERS AND BRISTLES

**Now sold direct to the profession,
or through your dealer.**

By supplying DONALDSON cleansers and
bristles direct a substantial reduction in price
has been made possible.

SAVE THE DIFFERENCE

Pulp canal cleansers, however, should not be
chosen according to price. SERVICE and
RELIABILITY must be insisted upon.

**DONALDSON'S HAVE STOOD THE
TEST FOR 30 YEARS.**

Their high standing is maintained on the
basis of *Strength, Adaptability, Safety and
Results.*

New Prices: Gross, \$9.00; half gross, \$5.00;
dozen, \$1.00 Any degree of fineness. All
orders delivered promptly, and guaranteed
to give entire satisfaction. Send direct.

**THE DONALDSON DENTAL
MANUFACTURING COMPANY**
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Apothesine in Dental Practice

Apothesine is the hydrochloride of diethyl-amino-propyl-cinnamate. It occurs in small white crystals, having a melting-point of 137° C. It is readily soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in acetone and ether, and very soluble in water. It will keep indefinitely if properly protected from contamination.

APOTHESSINE is a remarkable local anesthetic. More potent than most products in its field, it is at the same time less toxic. Not being a derivative of cocaine, it is free from habit-forming characteristics and is not subject to the State or Federal narcotic laws. Apothesine solutions may be freely sterilized by heat.

APOTHESSINE is firmly established in dental practice. We have reports of thousands of operations in which Apothesine was used as the local anesthetic—including extraction, pulp-extirpation, scaling, root-amputation, removal of cysts and fibrous tumors, plastic work, etc. It gives uniformly satisfactory results in both infiltration and conduction anesthesia. In fact, Apothesine meets every requirement of a dental anesthetic.

IN HYPODERMIC-TABLET FORM.

H. T. No. 218.—Apothesine-Adrenalin (Dental). Each tablet contains $\frac{1}{8}$ grain Apothesine and $\frac{1}{2500}$ grain Adrenalin. One tablet in 1 mil (16 minims) of physiologic salt solution gives 2% of Apothesine, and Adrenalin 1 part in 40,000.

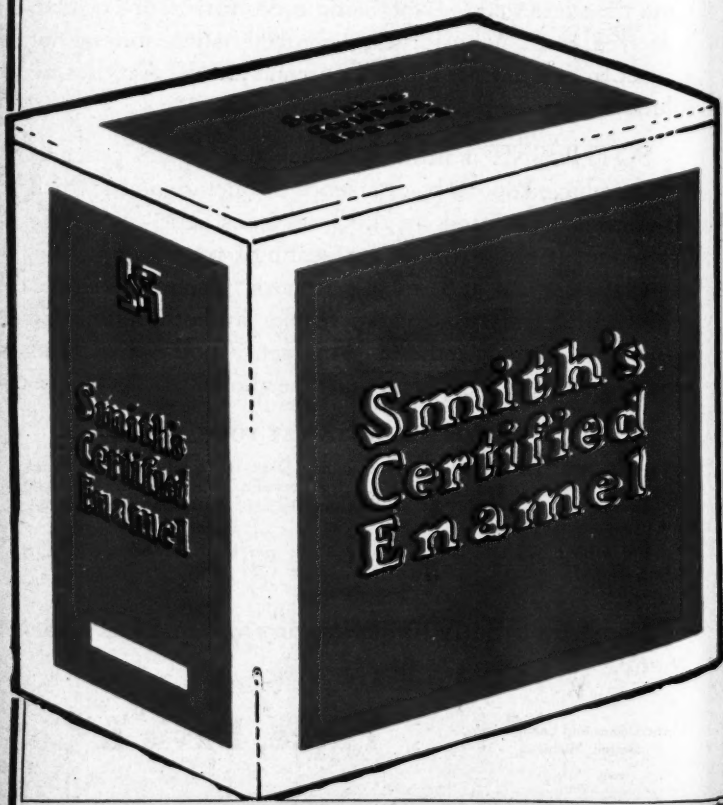
Per tube of 20 tablets (list price), \$0.60; per bottle of 100 tablets (list price), \$2.50.

♦ ♦ ♦

Compare Apothesine with any other local anesthetic. We invite the test!

Home Offices and Laboratories,
Detroit, Michigan.

Parke, Davis & Co.



Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

Mixing Convinces

YOU have read advertisements about Certified Enamel. You have seen the red package at your dealers'. You have seen the material demonstrated at conventions. Your friends in the profession have likely told you what they think about it. Salesmen have probably tried to secure your order for at least a single-color package.

But—

Nothing your friends tell you, nothing that demonstrators and salesmen tell you, nothing the advertising of Certified Enamel tells you, can possibly be half as convincing as the first mix you make in the privacy of your own office.

You will realize you are dealing with an unusual product when you first mix it. Mixing convinces. Mixing is believing. Make a mix!

LEE S. SMITH & SON MFG. CO.

General Offices and Manufacturing Laboratories
PITTSBURGH, U. S. A.

McCORMICK'S DENTAL RUBBER

When you specify the requirements for dental rubber and set opposite those specifications the characteristics for which McCormick's dental rubbers are distinguished, the conclusion you reach will be that McCormick's must be the best dental rubbers since they possess not only ONE or TWO good qualities but fulfill ALL the requirements: strength, elasticity, finish and ease with which they may be packed.

Ask your dealer or

E. J. McCORMICK RUBBER CO.

(DIVISION LODI CORPORATIONS)

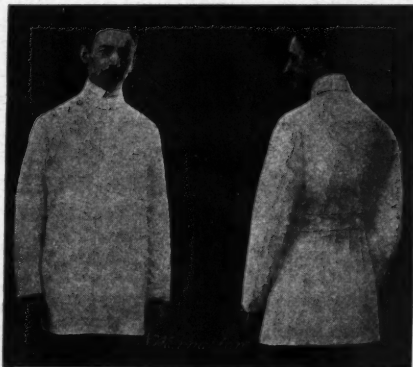
LODI, N. J.

"WE ARE THE ORIGINATORS OF THIS MOST PRACTICAL GARMENT".

COATS

ASSISTANTS
GOWNS

CHAIR
COVERS



TROUSERS

OPERATING
GOWNS

DENTAL
SHIRTS

**The "MANHATTAN'S" Professional Appearance
Is Pleasing to the Patient.**

Write For Samples Stating Color Preference.
Made To Measure And Preshrunk.

MANHATTAN COAT FACTORY
3223 No. Halsted St., CHICAGO.

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

For your own protection,
be sure you get

**THE ORIGINAL
AMMONIUM
FLUORID**

—that made by the Met-
alline Mfg. Company, of
Lincoln, Nebr.

Address them direct, at
1212 O St. Lincoln, Nebr.
or ask your dealer.

PRICE \$1.00

**PLAYING the
GAME to
WIN,
that's US.**

**The
ROLLING**

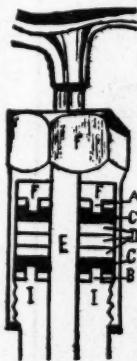
Tooth Brush, the brush
that is right in every way.

Write for information
and prices.

Every brush packed in a
grey-and-white embossed
carton with the name
ROLLING on the package.

The Rolling Tooth Brush Co.

9 ST. ANN STREET
JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.



**Here, at last, the
leak-proof syringe
“Metsan” Hypo**

[Patent applied for]

ONCE MORE!

We are pleased to announce that on August 7th the Metallic Hypo-Washer Co., in competitive bid, WAS AGAIN AWARDED THE CONTRACT, to supply Metsan Hypos and Metsan Needles to THE U. S. NAVAL MEDICAL SUPPLY DEPOT, BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Guaranteed leak-proof at both ends when used in conjunction with Metsan Metallic Needle and Plunger Washers. Sanitary and ever-ready—Every drop of your solution finds its way into the area to be injected. No oozing out from the back end. No more oil-soaked washers to gather filth, dust and germs. No glass barrel to break, no costly repairs. Can be used for local and conductive anaesthesia! Can be boiled for hours without removal of or injury to the washer.

THE ACME OF ALL HYPOS!

The outfit consists of one Metsan Non-Leakable Dental Syringe, one Wrench, one long and one short chuck for Schimmel Needle, and extra Metsan Needle and Plunger Washers.

Price complete, \$3.50. Metsan Needles, \$1.50 per dozen.

Your dealer will supply you; if not, sent direct on receipt of price. A postal will bring literature of Hypo and Washers.

Metallic Hypo-Washer Co.

211 East 62nd Street

NEW YORK, N. Y.

- A—Ferrule in Plunger Cap.
- B—Ferrule at end of Barrel.
- C—Metallic Metsan Washers into which Ferrules A and B are sunk by pressure.
- D—Six Metsan White Felt water-proofed Washers.
- E—Plunger.
- F—Plunger Cap.
- I—Barrel.

Always say “ORAL HYGIENE” when you write advertisers.

Prescribe Senreco? Why?

Because your patients will like its pleasant taste?

Or to please the makers of Senreco?
Hardly!

Members of the profession who are daily prescribing Senreco do it because they have *faith* in Senreco.

They know it will do what its makers say it will do — for they have seen for themselves.

Senreco prevents the formation of tartar; it cleanses thoroughly; *and* it tones and stimulates the gums.

Just one trial tube---sent upon receipt of your professional card, a postal, or your name and address on the margin of this---will carry ample evidence.

Senreco

Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio

The Delicate Dentifrice



Although it is strongly antiseptic and cleanses thoroughly, Dr. Sheffield's Creme Dentifrice is exceedingly bland. Its action is so delicate that it may be safely used on gold, porcelain or alloy, without the slightest danger. It is the best tooth paste we can make at any price.

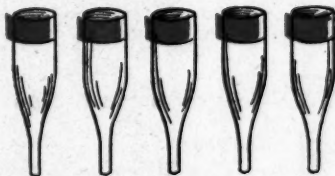
SHEFFIELD
DENTIFRICE
COMPANY

Established 1850
New London, Conn.

The oldest manufacturers of tooth paste in America

DON'T throw used burs away—Send them away to
PENNSYLVANIA BUR RENOVATING Co.
Plaza Bldg., Philadelphia

Gross, \$2.50; Dozen, 25c—returned postpaid. Send thru dealer or direct



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1858-1918

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No government blank is required

And you get

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--ideal because it is non-toxic and antiseptic-- because it produces NO sloughing and NO after-effects

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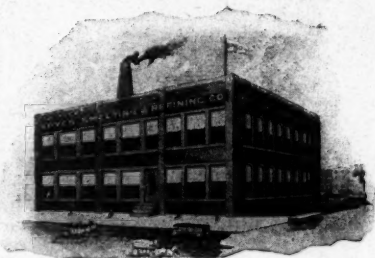
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curtailing use of platinum in dentistry.

While our supply lasts, we offer Clasp Gold Wire and Plate, containing 10% Platinum, at
\$1.90 PER DWT.



SPYCO SMELTING & REFINING CO.
Syndicate Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.



OVER THE TOP

Of this 62 E Harvard Cabinet are two vitrolite glass slabs, and around the base are marble slabs which give to the Cabinet enrichments not elsewhere equalled.

Sixteen labeled bottles are held to place by clips resting on vitrolite slab in rear of working surface making a sanitary arrangement with no dirt pockets to clean, and within sight and convenient reach of the operator, when the door is folded above as here illustrated.

Dimensions: Height over all 54"x36" wide, 12" deep. Drawers, trays and cupboards for every instrument and appliance at the right place, the whole constituting the MOST ARTISTIC AND CONVENIENT SMALL SIZED CABINET ever offered the Profession. Solid Mahogany or Oak of the various finishes bearing the maximum of beauty and convenience and the minimum price for highest class work.

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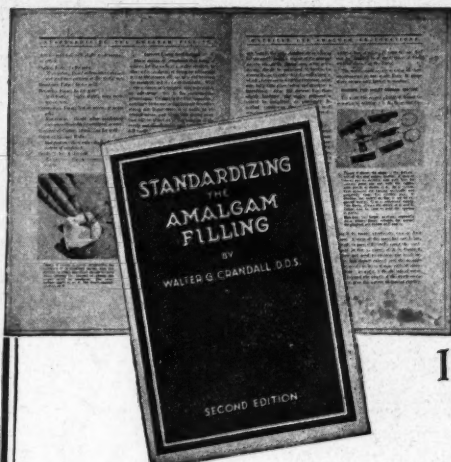
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Book
with
eighty
Illustrations

Published for free distribution to the dental profession

If it is your opinion that an amalgam operation is an operation worthy of the best materials obtainable and sufficiently important to demand your best operative technic, you will be interested in

Standardizing the Amalgam Filling

This seventy-two page book, with eighty illustrations, describes the Crandall Method of Amalgam Restoration fully. It has chapters on cavity preparation for amalgam, amalgamation, condensing, and carving, together with a full account of Dr. Crandall's Technic for making and adjusting copper matrices.

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THE CLEVELAND DENTAL MFG. CO.

Standard Forceps, Elevators
and Extracting Accessories



Crandall's Scientifically
Tested Non-Zinc Alloy

CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

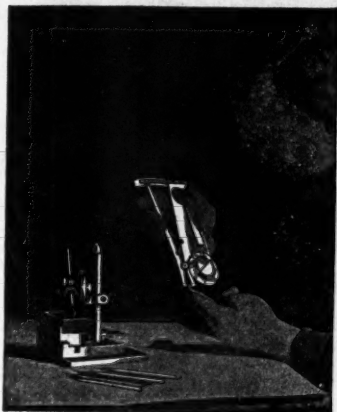
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Metric Burs

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The Care of Fine Dental Instruments

WHILE Clev-Dent instruments are covered by a broad guarantee of satisfactory service in the use for which they are designed, the more delicate forms should not be subjected to heavy strain, nor used where the heavier forms are indicated.

STERILIZATION. Mineral acids (hydrochloric, sulphuric or nitric) should never be allowed to come in contact with steel instruments. Dilute solutions of carbolic acid, paraformaldehyde, or tricresol, are effective sterilizers and may be used without danger of injury to the instruments. *The temper of Clev-Dent instruments is not injured by boiling in water.*

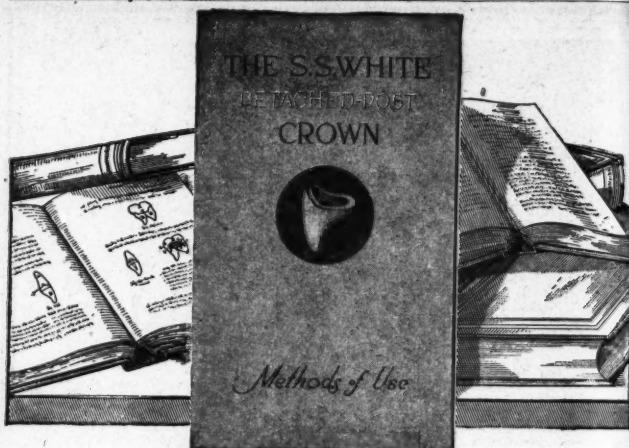
SHARPENING. To maintain them at their highest efficacy, cutting instruments, scalers, chisels, etc., should be sharpened after each use on a fine hand hone of Arkansas stone or India oil-stone. Moving the instrument against the stone will give a smoother edge. Movement in circles avoids ridges. Care should be taken to maintain the original angle of the cutting edge, as this has been carefully determined to give proper clearance.

THE CLEVELAND DENTAL MFG. CO.

makers of fine dental instruments at
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Ways of Mounting Porcelain Crowns

Certain elementary ways of mounting porcelain crowns are obvious to the skilled dentist almost at sight. But varying conditions impose differences in procedure, and in the course of time we have a considerable literature detailing many modes of operation.

From out this mass we have gathered a comparatively small number of methods, which we believe cover the entire ground, and will enable the dentist to meet any condition that may present.

They are incorporated in our latest booklet on "The S.S. WHITE DETACHED-POST CROWN," a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, profusely illustrated, which we will send free of cost to any dentist on request.

Few dentists, we are persuaded, are familiar with all the methods here set forth; every dentist who mounts crowns should be. We shall be grateful for any suggestions for improvement, for our aim is to provide the dentist with a complete handbook of the art of mounting porcelain crowns.

ASK FOR A COPY

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S. S. White Silver Cement

[Patented]



Coagulating Self Limiting

A character exclusively found in S. S. White Silver Cement.

The action of Silver Salts is to coagulate the albuminous content of the dentinal tubuli.

Thus preventing the possibility of deep tooth discoloration.

Discoloration is absolutely limited to the surface of the tooth in contact with the cement.

S. S. White Silver Cement "A" (Silver Chlorid 2%)

An efficient germicide causing no tooth discoloration. Indicated for all cementing operations except porcelain jacket crowns and porcelain inlays.

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The most efficient germicide on the market. Discoloration of normal tooth structure limited to surface in contact. This cement changes to a blue-gray color. It is non-irritant and anodyne. Indicated for all cementing operations in children's teeth, and in permanent molars and bicuspsids.

PRICES

1 ounce Package, "A" or "B".....	\$2.00
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6 ounce Carton.....	9.75
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THE S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO.

"Since 1844 the Standard"
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Increased Effectiveness
A War-Time Demand

UNUSUAL demands upon the profession make it a duty to provide yourself with "Effort-Saving" equipment. The increase in individual effectiveness is your share. The Ritter Chair—instantly adjustable—presents a maximum adaptability with minimum effort.

Descriptive leaflet on request.

The Ritter Dental Mfg.
 of Rochester, N. Y.

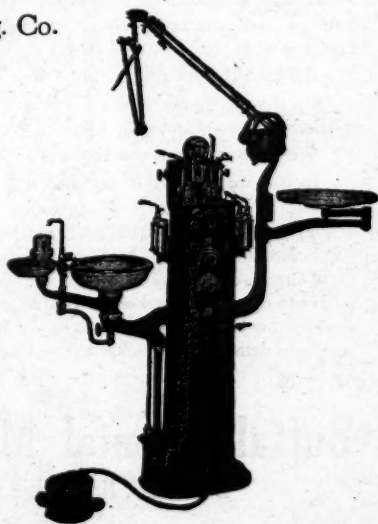


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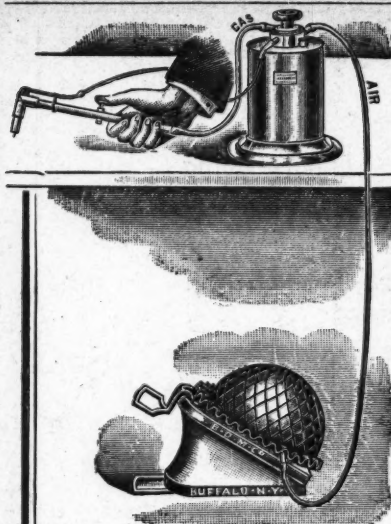
THE enormous war claims upon industry today with the scarcity of labor results in greater use of labor-saving automatic machinery. The same is demanded of the profession. Modern equipment is "labor saving" and will increase your efficiency.

Ritter Unit Equipment—Distinctly Different—Highly Effective
The Ritter Dental Mfg. Co.
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*Labor-Saving
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NO GAS ?

IF you are planning on starting a practice in a new territory and somebody says: "No Gas there," don't let that stop you.

We have the answer.

Or if your supply of gas is low at times, or of poor quality, write us about it.

We have the answer to that also.

In fact we have your gas soldering troubles on the run.

THE BUFFALO DENTAL MANUFACTURING CO.'S No. 45 Gasoline Gas Generator outfit will solder a Gold Crown or a 14 tooth bridge with equal facility. It is easy to operate and takes up so little room that you will never know it is in your laboratory. Our Booklet No. 4 goes into details. Ask us for it.

Buffalo Dental Mfg. Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

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Have you ever read ads that sounded too good to be true?
That is what our "ad" might sound to you, if we wrote what we truthfully think about Honesty Temporary Stopping, and what the dentists say about it. So we are going to leave it to the stopping alone to convince you. Just pin this "ad" to your card or letter head and mail to us with 12 cents in stamps for a full size box as sample.

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SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE OF PUSTOLENE

and find out why it is the best known abscess cure and root-canal filling.

Original package at dealers \$1.00

J. A. Sprague & Co., Columbus, Ohio

Learn Mechanical Dentistry Earn \$25 to \$75 A Week



In fairness to yourself you should investigate the opportunity this pleasant, dignified profession offers. Don't put off doing it! We teach Mechanical Dentistry by actual practice—no book study, no previous knowledge or experience required. Day or evening classes. Established 25 years. Country-wide in recognition. The men we train are in demand. Write today for Free Booklet 15.

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Cast Porcelain Inlays

Several high class men suggest that you should know the merits of this new idea by a positive demonstration. However this can be done to a limited extent only. Therefore, to any interested Dentist who will send me a Wax Pattern (Klewes Pink or Taggarts) or an Amalgam Model, (Indirect Method), together with \$1.00 for my time and expense, I will duplicate the Wax Pattern or fit the Model with a CAST PORCELAIN RESTORATION, any shade.

If this restoration is set with "SMITH'S CERTIFIED ENAMEL" your patient and yourself will be highly pleased. Explanatory correspondence solicited so that YOU can do it,—the TECHNIQUE SIMPLE.

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HALT!

Are you interested in the Dental Corps of the Army and Navy?

Have you friends in the Dental Reserve Corps?

Do you want the news from The Dental Units at the Army Camps?

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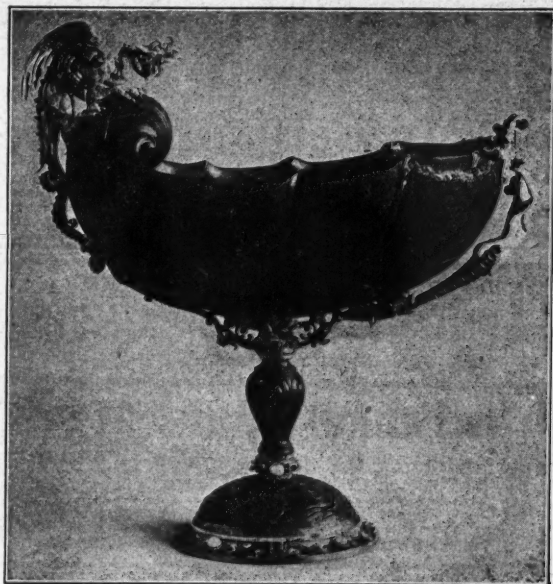
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Jasper cup, attributed to Benvenuto Cellini

Quality considered Vernon's sell for less

This cup has been preserved since the 16th Century—not because it is made of precious metal and Jasper, but because it shows the *idealism* of its maker.

THE VERNON GOLD & REFINING CO. serves an *ideal*—the *ideal* of a better material first and a price later. Into every pennyweight of Vernon material goes the Vernon ideal of service.

Vernon's solders cost no more than ordinary solders.

VERNON GOLD & REFINING CO.

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*Increasing
Demand
for*

WILLIAMS MAT GOLD

FOR the past two years substitutes have almost driven the gold filling material off the market, but during recent months our Mat Gold Sales have increased to such an extent that we are wondering the reason.

Are the dentists tired of replacing substitutes? Or, are the patients losing faith in their dentists when they are obliged to have the same filling replaced several times a year?

Gold fillings last from ten to twenty years, and are conceded by the past masters in dentistry to be the most reliable.

By taking a little care in making a filling with Williams' Mat Gold, neither you nor your patient will be bothered with it again for at least ten to twenty years.

THE WILLIAMS GOLD REFINING CO.

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The same care in Manufacturing
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JUSTI W. P. COMBINATION SET

AS WITH OUR P. M. TEETH

This should satisfy you that this
new line is HIGH in QUALITY
while LOW in PRICE.

The first set you select for a case
will convince you that you are
getting the best \$1.00 set of teeth
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Either from your dealer or direct

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DENTISTS Your Attention Is Called To The NEW PACKING

5 and 10 lb. paper cartons with metal screw tops of **French's Dental Plaster**

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ANTISEPTIC LOCAL ANAESTHETIC

(With Cocaine and with Novocain)
THE BEST IN THE WORLD



PRICE WITH COCAINE
In 1 and 2 oz. bottles
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WITH NOVOCAIN No quantity Rates
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THE ANTIDOLOR MANUFACTURING CO., 80 Main St., SPRINGVILLE, N. Y.

Why Columbus Burs and Broaches MUST BE BEST

THOUSANDS spent in perfecting them—thousands spent in placing them in the hands of Dentists and Dealers—but above all, their acknowledged reputation for quality is at stake.

Columbus Burs, Plain—
\$10.00 gross

Columbus Burs, Cross-Cuts—
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Columbus Broaches—
50c dozen; \$5.00 gross

A Saving You Will Note—
ASK YOUR DEALER

**The Fitzgerald-Auld Company
Columbus, Ohio**

Did you get the little Package ?

In September ORAL HYGIENE we suggested that you write for a little package of D. D. S. Temporary Stopping—free.

All of which indicates our belief that—given a chance—D. D. S. will sell itself to you.

No obligation. No strings to the offer. Just your name and address on the margin of this or a postal.

When it comes, test D. D. S.—see how quickly it softens at low heat, how easy it is to work, how it sticks to the cavity but NOT to the instruments. You'll find that it stays plastic long enough for you to work it without rushing—but that when it's hard it's HARD.

At dealers: Oz. box, 40c
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This office, of a successful Philadelphia dentist, is correctly designed, as it includes a complete Electro Dental Equipment—**Cabinet Unit, Engine, Rhein Light.** In the laboratory is also an **E.-D. Lathe**. Nothing lacking. Everything we make for the assistance of the Dentist.

His patients comment upon the completeness of his equipment. Do they comment favorably or otherwise concerning yours? His equipment has increased his practice and his income. Let us tell you how.

ELECTRO DENTAL MFG. CO.

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The Perfect Scientific Tooth Brush



PRO- PHY- LAX-O TABLETS

(Gardner)

Aseptic; Germicidal

One or two drops of water or dioxygen and you have an unequalled cleaning mixture. No crushing nor delay, but a thick creamy, mass which clings together and renders the cleaning of the teeth a pleasant operation to both operator and patient. There is no comparison between Prophylax-O Tablets (Gardner) as a safe, convenient and pleasant dentifrice, and the ordinary pumice mixture and they pay for themselves in time saved.

A post card will bring a sample package of Prophylax-O Tablets.

The Universal Tooth Brush reaches and cleans every heretofore inaccessible tooth surface. The principle of this brush is the same as the double end scaler—the peculiar angle enables the user to easily place the Universal Tooth Brush back of the teeth in any part of the mouth.

For this reason the Universal Tooth Brush is the best preventive of Pyorrhea or Riggs disease.

Ask your druggist to stock them for the convenience of your patients, or stock them yourself.

Price to you thru
your supply house
Per dozen--\$4.00
Sample by mail
Post Paid, 50c

Ellis-Jones Drug Co.

Sole Distributors,

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Ellis-Jones Drug Co.
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ORAL HYGIENE Bulletin

THIS magazine is mailed monthly to every English speaking dentist in the civilized world whose name we can secure.

The circulation is in excess of 45,000 copies.

If you want an assistant or are seeking a position or have a practice for sale or wish to acquire a practice, an ad in these columns at 10 cents a word will be seen by more than 45,000 dentists. Copy must be in the hands of publishers by first day of month preceding date of publication. Cash must accompany order. Initials and figures each count as a word. Address and heading are also counted.—The Publishers

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FOR SALE—Good, modern dental office doing only cash business in good farming county. Only Dentist. Dr. A. J. Frieseke, Sedgwick, Kansas.

WANTED—Experienced number one man for gold dept. Must also know plate work. Finishing Department and Plaster man. State salary and draft conditions. Apply Sholl Dental Laboratory Co.

WANTED—Dentist to locate. Population eight hundred, no competition for twenty miles. Five other towns to draw from. Address Box 277, Kaw, Okla.

WANTED—Good, clean operator, second chair. Licensed Colorado. Address, "S," Dental Specialty Co., Denver Colo.

WANTED—An all around operator over 45 years old, permanent salary \$45 to \$50 per week, 10 per cent commission. Address, Dr. G. R. Cook, 607 Main St., Johnstown, Pa.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.—Fully equipped dental office with physician who formerly practiced dentistry here. City forty thousand. Thirty-eight miles from Chicago. Dr. F. N. Maginnis, Aurora, Ill.

The quantitative formula of ALBODON DENTAL CREAM, and analytical reports will be sent prepaid to any dentist or dental student willing to make an earnest comparison of ALBODON with other dentifrices with a view to satisfying himself.

Which is the best one to prescribe in my practice?"

ALBODON
NEVER HARDENS IN THE TUBE

Address: The Albodon Company
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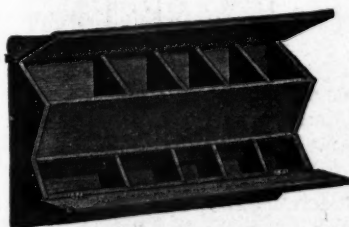
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A Sanitary Waste Receiver where the waste is taken care of without handling by being thrown into a paper sack which is disposed of with the waste.



A Container for Plaster and Investment Material. A glance at the cut shows its convenience.



A Drinking Glass Cabinet. Nothing you can put in your office appeals to your patients more than this. It looks clean.

Shall we send you our catalog?

The American Cabinet Co.
Two Rivers, Wis.

NOVOCAIN

H. A. Metz Laboratories, Inc.
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations

122 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK

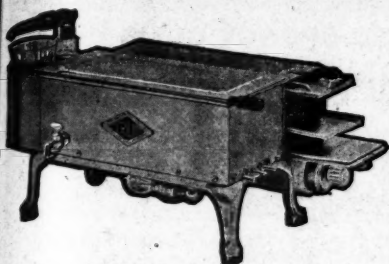
Laboratories:
 642-646 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ON July 1st, 1918, I transferred the business of the Pharmaceutical Department of the *Farbwerke-Hoechst Company* to the *H. A. Metz Laboratories, Inc.*

THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION has granted the LABORATORIES the licenses for the manufacture of *Novocain*, *Salvarsan* and *Neo salvarsan*, formerly held by the *Farbwerke-Hoechst Company*, and these products in the future will be manufactured and marketed by the *H. A. METZ LABORATORIES, INC.*

Although the *Farbwerke-Hoechst Company* is a New York State corporation, with no German affiliation other than the sole licensee to import and handle the products made by the *Fabwerke*, vormal *Meister, Lucius & Bruning* at *Hoechst*, I am sure the elimination of the German name under existing conditions will be gratifying to the American Public.

H. A. METZ



The Master Halverson Electric Sterilizer

is 100 per cent American.

3 appliances in one.

Bolling Water Sterilizer —
Dry Heat Sterilizer —
Tumbler and Spray Warmer.

NOTE ITS FEATURES

Wet sterilizer unit
Dry sterilizer unit
Tumbler and spray bottle warmer
Red signal light
Safety fuse screw

Drain faucet
Two cool lifting handles
Double thick cover
Asbestos lined heating element
Rubber tipped legs

Automatic lifting tray
Smooth sanitary bottom
Made of heavy solid copper
Nickel plated outside
Silver strike outside

THE DRY AIR UNIT

Will sterilize cotton pellets, broaches, clamps, etc., with a perfectly dry heat. A great help in root canal operations, and may be used at the same time as the wet sterilizer. Send for circular.

THE HALVERSON COMPANY

180 N. Dearborn Street
Chicago.

1114-15 N. W. Bank Bldg.,
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CATO Tooth Paste

Medicated Just Enough for PYORRHEA

Use CATO in your Pyorrhea Cases.

CATO Ipecac, Emetine Hydrochloride Tablets
for internal administration.

CATO TOOTH PASTE, IN LARGE TUBES 50c
CATO I. E. H. TABLETS, BOTTLE OF 40, \$1.00

At your Druggist or by mail direct.

ANTI-PYORRHEA CHEMICAL CO.

Commercial Building

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.



HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN BONDS?

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

FOR SOFT AND SPONGY GUMS

instruct your patients to massage the gums night and morning with Sanitol Tooth Paste using the finger tips. They will be surprised to see how quickly the gums harden and return to a healthy condition.



contains nothing harmful to the enamel or most delicate tissues. It whitens the teeth, retards decay, destroys bacteria, neutralizes acidity and lessens tartar accumulations.

We urgently recommend the constant use of Sanitol Liquid Antiseptic in your office practice. It contains no mineral acids, is highly germicidal, and neutral in reaction. Before any work is begun at the chair try spraying or rinsing the mouth of the patient with a solution diluted 1 to 5. It protects you from impure breath and acts as a refreshing tonic to the mouth. A repeated application on completing the operation will be accepted by the patient as an agreeable attention. Can also be recommended for home use, diluted.

Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co.

St. Louis, Mo.

Highest Award Panama-Pacific Exposition

Not "How Cheap" but "How Good"

Rubber is one of the most variable articles, as regards quality, that the commercial world knows.

Considering the extraordinary strains put upon rubber dam by the demands of the dental profession, it is just as unprofitable for the maker of rubber dam to use an inferior quality of rubber in manufacturing as it is for the dentist to buy "cheap" rubber dam.

Over half a century's experience has brought

DOHERTY'S "VAPOR" CURED RUBBER DAM

up to its present perfected state and has earned for it the enviable and undeniable title of BEST.

In the manufacture of DOHERTY'S RUBBER DAM, "how cheap" has been ignored—only "how good" has been considered.

PRICES:

Medium, per 6-inch by 18-foot roll . . .	\$ 1.75
Medium, per 6-inch by 9-foot roll90
Thin, per 6-inch by 18-foot roll . . .	1.35
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EUGENE DOHERTY RUBBER WORKS, Inc.

110-112 Kent Avenue

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Address all Communications to Department "B"

Prescribe Something More than a Tooth Paste for a Diseased Condition

If you are treating a patient for a diseased condition is it reasonable to have him use only a dentifrice? It falls short in convincing him of the necessity of treatment of the gums.

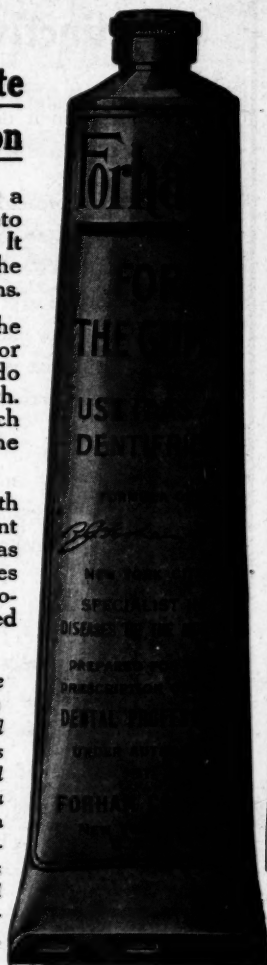
Let your prescription convey the idea that you have prescribed for the patient something which will do more than merely polish his teeth. Let it be of a consistency which will encourage massaging with the fingers.

A diseased condition of the mouth requires constant and consistent treatment and the profession has come to realize that Pyorrhea cases should be refused unless the full co-operation of patients can be secured



Actual Size

Forhan's for the Gums (paste) may be prescribed through druggists but the liquid Forhan's Pyorrhea Astringent is on sale through dental supply houses solely and is sold only to dentists—not to the public.



Actual Size of Tube

FORHAN COMPANY

200 Sixth Avenue

New York

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

Distinctive and Efficient

A piece of wire with nicks hacked in it doesn't make a broach.

.....naturally.....for a broach plays an important part in your daily work.

A barbed broach must be so designed as to give it strength. The barbs must be hooked to prevent stripping. They must be so graduated that you get strength where strength is most needed.

They must be strong..... tough and dependable..... they must have both muscle and backbone.

In selecting a barbed broach you naturally desire to eliminate so far as possible the elements of uncertainty.

Dependability is the prime requisite in a broach

ASKO Dependability has come to be regarded as Standard.

ASKO reputation rests not only on trials in individual cases but upon years of continuous performance in the hands of thousands of users.

By selecting ASKO BROACHES you eliminate risk. You obtain a broach the quality and dependability of which are known quantities.

ASKO is as distinctive as it is efficient.

All dealers \$5.00 a gross.

Trade Mark



Registered

A. S. KOCH & SONS
Lancaster, Pa.

Terry doesn't repair hand-pieces. He rebuilds them. Which is something entirely different. Terry-built hand-pieces carry the same guarantee as new hand-pieces.

Geo. A. Terry Mfg. Co. Inc.
352 South Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y

Send for an addressed Mailing box—Free

Manufacturers of TRU-CUT DENTAL
BURS and other DENTISTS'
SPECIALTIES

Kerr Perfection Impression Compound

*for taking ordinary or
"correctable" impressions*

Supplied in cakes as shown. Also in sticks, base plates and wafers.



Softens easily. Hardens quickly, and when hard is inflexible.

Takes a clean, sharp impression; shows every detail. Will not warp or creep. Ideal material for taking impressions, re-fitting plates and for inlay work by direct method.

At all Dental Depots

Manufactured by

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The Chemical Glass Spatula

**For
Mixing
Certified
Enamel**



\$2.

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Mfg. Co.**

Pittsburgh, U.S.A.

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Alvesol
Gilbert

Cures abscessed Teeth
in most cases with one
treatment

Price per package \$1.00

Pulpcap
Gilbert

**is saving thousands of
pulpas and keeping them
in healthy condition.**

In the past, most of these
would have been destroyed.

Price per package \$1.00

All goods guaranteed and money back if you are not satisfied

If you cannot get prompt attention from your dealer, we will
mail them on receipt of price.

S. Edward Gilbert

1629 Columbia Avenue

Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

STOPAIN

**THE RADIUM OF DENTISTRY
USE STOPAIN AND AVOID PAIN, FOR
STOPAIN STOPS PAIN**

Prevents and stops all pain after extraction of teeth.
Applied to the gums after setting crowns and bridges
STOPAIN acts like magic. **STOPAIN** is wonderfully
effective after extracting, especially where teeth are ab-
scessed or the tissues are greatly inflamed.

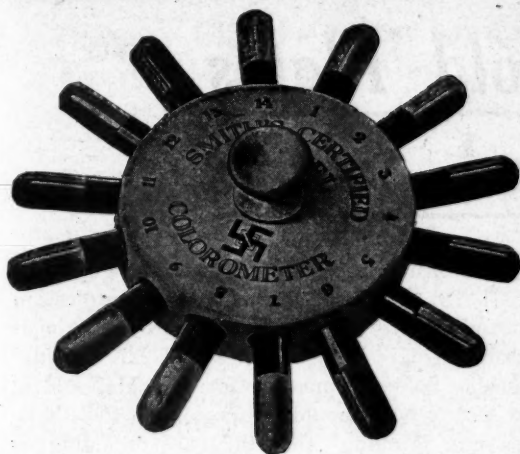
STOPAIN is not only perfectly safe but an excellent
germicide and a powerful antiseptic.

The application of **STOPAIN** is simplicity itself. It
is a boon to suffering humanity and a joy to every dent-
ist who uses it. No office is complete without **STOPAIN**.
One Dollar the bottle.

**SOLD ON A MONEY BACK GUARANTEE
\$1.00 PER BOTTLE**

Formula of J. Geo. Kanouse
Manufactured and Guaranteed by

King's Specialty Company
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA



—is rather a new idea in shade-guides.

Pellets of Certified Enamel—immersed in distilled water—are hermetically sealed up in glass capsules.

The capsules protrude through apertures in the instrument which is made of Parisian Ivory.

There is enough water in each capsule to provide a film of moisture for the pellet.

Filmed with moisture, the pellet presents the appearance of a tooth filmed with saliva.

But—the water is UNDER GLASS.

The exterior of the Colorometer is DRY.

We are confident that you will rate it as a splendid instrument.

The price is \$1.50—less than cost of production. We do not seek a direct profit from its sale. The Colorometer is part of our service to users of Certified Enamel.


LEE S. SMITH & SON MANUFACTURING CO.
General Offices and Manufacturing Laboratories
Pittsburgh, U. S. A.

Gold Plates and Solders

should be based absolutely on their fine gold content. In Bridge Work why should the profession lay so much stress on Solder for 18K when he is soldering to pure gold backings and 22K crowns? Because a Solder is marked for 18K and sold at a low figure, why should the profession fool themselves into thinking that they are obtaining an 18K Solder at a very low figure, when in reality he is buying a low grade gold?

Base your purchases only on fine gold content using 1-1000 as pure gold.

Hood's Solder used mostly in Crown and Bridge work 661 fine or 15.852K. Price, 87c per Dwt. Other karats fine gold in proportion.

Get the point? 

A gold marked for 18K only should not be considered. Hood's Golds are marked fine gold content and karat. Know what you are using.



JOHN HOOD COMPANY

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Every Cloud a Silver Lining Every Plate a Roscinian Lining

The Roscinian Linings are Metallic Linings of 24K gold or aluminum to be used on all new rubber dentures, counteracting the deleterious effects of the vegetable product, caoutchouc, on the palatal tissues contacting with a denture in the oral cavity; especially valuable in preventing heated, spongy gums; producing and sustaining a strictly oral hygiene. The mechanical effect is really beautiful and your professional suggestion is gladly paid for.

The Roscinian Gold Lining XX (Our Standard)	\$5.00	{ Sufficient for One Upper Denture
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Instruct Your Laboratory

If necessary, send your lining cases to our laboratory for the Roscinian Linings to be put on, where your denture will be made and finished, representative of the highest art in this branch of prosthetic dentistry.

THE ROSCIANIAN COMPANY

Metalurgists and Manufacturers
of Metallic Linings

8003 Woodland Avenue, S. E.
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Manufacturers to the Nobility of the Profession



Dr. R.B. Waitt's

ANTI-PY-O

Mouth Wash
—and—
Dental Cream

Against
Germ Infection
For Clean Teeth
Firm Gums—Health



RETAIL PRICES

\$.30 per 2 oz. bottle or
medium tube.

\$.60 per 6 oz. bottle or
large tube.

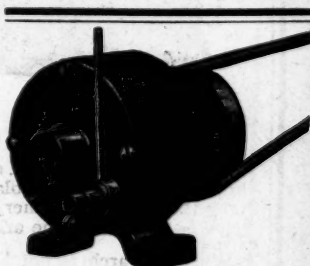
WHOLESALE PRICES

\$2.50 per dozen
\$5.00

FREE Large Trial Tube

The Antidolor Mfg. Co.

80 Main St.
Springville, N. Y.



YOU cannot possibly imagine of how much service a sturdy little Vernon Rotary Compressor can be to you. Incidentally, the Vernon "hooverizes" current. But, first of all, it produces an ample volume of air for all laboratory requirements. Your card or your name on the margin of this will bring details.

At your Dealer's
LEE S. SMITH & SON
MANUFACTURING CO.
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Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

CANNING'S

CABLE-SPRING ARCH REGULATING APPLIANCE



A non-oxidizable spiral spring, screwing through a hollow threaded bolt on the molar bands, left thread on one side, right thread on the other. The nut in median line quickly turns both sides of the arch at the same time.

When the arch is not lighted all movement can be made with the fingers.

"I have used your arches in five cases with great success though I DO NOT SPECIALIZE." A Pennsylvania dentist name given on request. There are hundreds of others.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

Or

General Agents

THE DENTAL SPECIALTY CO.

1638 CALIFORNIA ST., DENVER, COLO.

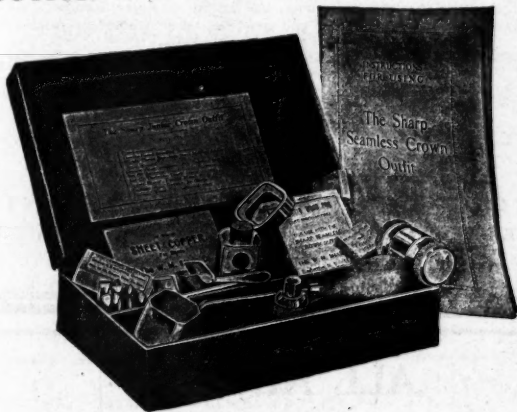
Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

On the back cover of our new Catalog we have printed this slogan:

**"Don't Forget that
What You NEED You Pay For, Whether You
Get it or Not."**

The inside pages tell you about some things you may need. Some are new and novel but they are all, above all else, practical.

We have added A NEW SHARP CROWN OUTFIT.



The Sharp Junior Price \$11.00

Also the Thornton Tooth Impression Trays (3 sizes), a clever idea and a good one, for taking impressions of Countoured Teeth without distortion.

Let us send you a copy of this new book that also describes the Davis Gold Dust Catchers—a money saving convenience.

Our new short focus Examination Glass.

The Sharp Swaging Press for Gold Inlays and Bridgework.

The Boston All Bronze Vulcanizers with dial gauge Columbia Flasks.

Flask Presses that you can't break and various other things of merit.

You need the catalog anyway.

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ADAMANTINE

FOR STRENGTH



ADAMANTINE, like Agate, is solid and non-porous.

ADAMANTINE, like Agate, does not absorb.

ADAMANTINE has the same weight, contour, and beauty of Agate Spatulas.

ADAMANTINE, under service conditions, will give the same satisfaction, produce the same results and has the durability of Agate.

ADAMANTINE may be imitated, probably will be. Seldom is it that a product so good escapes this flattery. When imitations of ADAMANTINE do appear, remember this, They are merely striving to be what ADAMANTINE is.

ADAMANTINE for Strength.

Price - - - \$3.00 Each

Order through your dealer or from us

SPECIALTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
15 SPRUCE STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

The Adamantine Spatula is one of the De Luxe Products manufactured by us.

ALL ALONE

CARBOL EUGENOL has no rival — no competitor. It is not a substitute for any other preparation, neither is any other preparation a substitute for CARBOL EUGENOL. Whenever the preservation or protection of pulp tissue is desired, CARBOL EUGENOL is preeminent. It is more characteristic, and more nearly performs the functions of tooth bone than any preparation yet devised. CARBOL EUGENOL is, in fact, a true Artificial Dentine.

For the preservation and control of deciduous teeth, it stands supremely alone. In combination with SILVER NITRATE it has many superlative uses.

Get a package with full directions. Use as much of it as you like, then if you think you can afford to be without it, take it back to your dealer and get full credit for it. That's fair, isn't it? \$1.50 the package.

Formula, of J. A. Williams, D. D. S.

Manufactured by

King's Specialty Company
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

Isn't it pretty hard to think of sterilizers without thinking of CASTLE Sterilizers?

The reason?

You will find it in Castle Sterilizers themselves. Or—if you lack an opportunity to go to see one at your dealer's you may obtain literature regarding them by sending your card or a postal to

***Wilmot Castle Company
798 St. Paul Street,
Rochester, New York.***

**Be Convinced. Order Now.
A Local
Anaesthetic**

without Cocaine

No Government Blank
required

***Absolutely Non-Toxic
in any Quantity***

In 1-oz. Bottles \$.60

10 1-oz. Bottles 5.00

***The Best Anaesthetic
For All Minor Surgery.***

Safe and Reliable.

Your Dealer or direct from

THAU & NOLDE

FRISCO BUILDING
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TO ANY DEALER.

Please send me.

1 Oz. Exodont \$.60

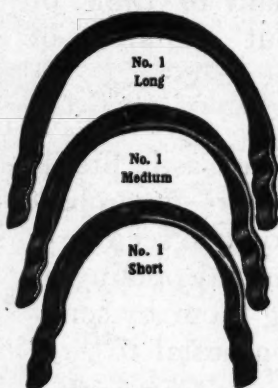
10 Ozs. " 5.00

with complete directions
and charge to my
account.

Check Amount wanted.

Dr. _____

Address _____



Time Savers

JELENKO'S READY-MADE LINGUAL BARS are made in *Two Different Shapes* and Six Sizes.

With this assortment to select from, practically every *Lingual Bar Case* can be fitted with a JELENKO bar without additional bending.

SAVE TIME—Insist upon your dealer giving you JELENKO'S LINGUAL BAR—All dealers carry them (if yours doesn't, write direct to us)

JELENKO'S LINGUAL BARS are made of 16 kt. *Solid Gold* (which gives a good springy bar) and 18 kt. *Cased Gold* (guaranteed one-fifth— $\frac{1}{5}$ —part 18 kt. Gold)

Prices—16 Kt. Solid Gold Bars

No. 1 Long and No. 2	\$2.50
No. 1 Med. and No. 3	2 25
No. 1 Short and No. 4	2.00

18 Kt. Cased Bars

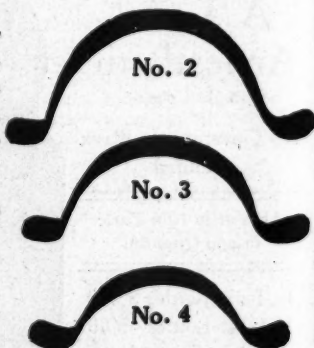
Any Size—\$1.50 each

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J. F. Jelenko & Co.

Manufacturers of Dental Golds

1 Union Square New York, N. Y., U.S.A.





Let Your X-Ray Work Be Judged

only after you have done justice to yourself by first installing an outfit with ample capacity to do good work consistently.

The

"Victor Dental" Interrupterless Transformer

represents a permanent investment and gets you started right.

It's an expensive proposition, after all, to eventually "trade in" that small outfit for the one you ought to have had in the first place.

Write us for Bulletin 213.

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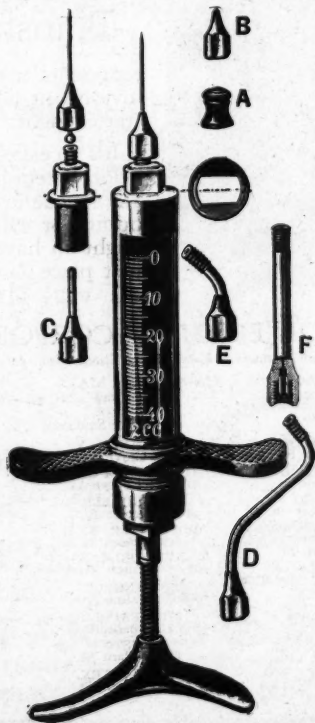
Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers.

The Genuine "R. & R. Fischer" Hypodermic Syringe

ALL GLASS AND METAL---NO LEATHER OR RUBBER WASHERS

Such washers are not aseptic; a perfectly tight joint cannot be made with them and they quickly wear out. The non-use of washers represents a great and convenient practical simplification and an important therapeutic improvement.

We have been manufacturing the genuine R. & R. "Fischer Syringe" for eighteen months, and are filling orders as fast as we can make the syringes. The demand is, and constantly has been, greater than production.



PRICES IN U. S. A.

(40 Minims)

Syringe only, with cap and wrench.....	\$ 6.50
Syringe Outfit, including 2 dozen Needles, Chucks and Connections.....	10.00
Syringe Outfit, in metal case.....	12.00

The Ransom & Randolph Company
TOLLEDO, O., U. S. A.

The increase in price of Green Carborundum is not large

In the face of rising costs, the price of Green Carborundum has remained stationary.

The new schedule of prices, recently announced through dental dealers, covers very moderate increases.

Prices have been traveling skyward for from two to three years.

But you have been paying the old prices for Green Carborundum.

We would like to continue them.

But—under present conditions—it is out of the question.

And when you stop to think
of the character of service rendered by Green Carborundum (the genuine carborundum) doesn't the price question seem rather insignificant?

Ask your dealer or



Sole Sales Agents for The Carborundum Co.



LIBERTY LOAN
COMMITTEE
Second Federal Reserve
District
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

Get into the fight—the
way he is in—with your
whole heart

Stand by Him!

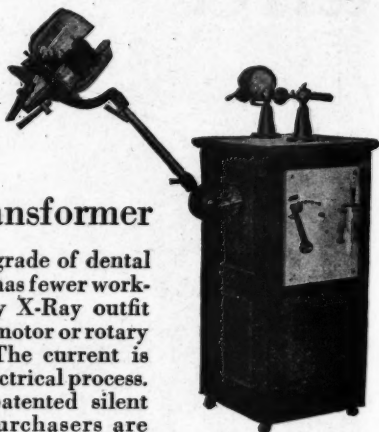
He is fighting for you—fighting with the spirit of Victory. He will never quit till his job is done. But he can't win with his bare hands.

Send up the ammunition! Send up the hand grenades! Send up the rifles and bayonets and machine guns that will help to win new battles.

Buy Bonds to your utmost

X-Ray Efficiency

The Hogan Silent X-Ray Transformer



does the highest grade of dental radiography and has fewer working parts than any X-Ray outfit made. It has no motor or rotary rectifying disc. The current is rectified by an electrical process. It is the only patented silent transformer. Purchasers are cautioned against buying machines which infringe on our U.S. Patent No. 1,213,872.

**HOGAN SILENT
DENTAL X-RAY
TRANSFORMER**

You Can Own It Without Feeling It

Our introductory offer makes this feat possible. You had better let us write you today or have our representative call and explain this very interesting plan to you.

FREE! *Our new catalog of dental X-Ray and Electro-Therapeutical specialties. Mail the coupon today for your copy.*

McINTOSH BATTERY & OPTICAL CO.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Gentlemen

Without obligation you may mail me copy of your new Dental X-Ray catalog and make me your best proposition on the Hogan Dental X-Ray Transformer

Name

Address



Burrage is as important to excavation of cavity as Barrage is to evacuation of no man's land.

**With LIBERTY BURS
you get a case gross
assortment of
AMERICAN BURS**

The continued demand for the Liberty Assortment of Burs indicates that the popular call for a high grade bur at a medium price is insatiate.

We have accordingly increased our facilities for turning out this bur and are campaigning to reach every dental office in the United States.

A single gross will demonstrate the value. Order your lot from your local dealer or, if he does not stock Liberty Burs, direct.



ALVA GANGRENOL is getting to be a very popular member of the Alva group.

ALVA GANGRENOL is a cauterant. It is bland in its action. But—although it is so mild as to be harmless—it is strong enough to cauterize effectively and permanently cure any case of putrescence that has not advanced to a state of necrosis.

Alva Gangrenol is made by the Hisey Dental Mfg. Co., of St. Louis, makers of Alva-tunder—the oldest local—and many other **ALVA** products, all of which are carried by first class dealers.

EXCEEDINGLY IMPORTANT
IS THE SELECTION OF
The Right Foundation
FOR YOUR BRIDGE WORK



Goldsmith Cement

is the logical foundation for all bridge work, crowns and inlays, because it is

— STANDARDIZED —

the same always - year in and year out

HIGHER CRUSHING STRENGTH

Every Batch Scientifically Tested

Price per pkg. \$2.00

HIGHER ADHESIVENESS

Write for sample package

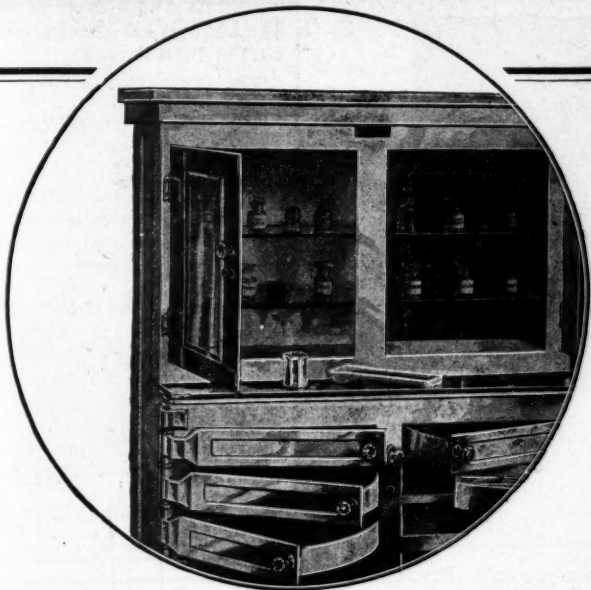
Economy 6-color pkg. \$10.00

ASK YOUR DEALER

Goldsmith Bros. S. & R. Co., Heyworth Bldg., Chicago, U.S.A.

BRANCHES: Atlanta Seattle Portland Toronto Montreal

Always say "ORAL HYGIENE" when you write advertisers



A certain typewriter is known as "*the machine you will eventually buy.*"

Have you ever thought of that phrase in connection with *Aseptic Pressed Steel Cabinets*?

Have you considered the *permanence* of an investment in one?

And the undeniable advantages it possesses over cabinets of the old type?

And the fact that it has been chosen as standard by the Government?

Will you think about it?

LEE S. SMITH & SON MANUFACTURING CO.

Pittsburgh, U. S. A.



They fit your chair

When you order Porcelain Enameled Chair Arms, just specify make of your chair.

Your dealer will furnish arms to fit.

Porcelain Enameled Arms are white and clean—and easily kept so.

*Is there any need to dwell
at length upon their ad-
vantages over plush or
leather arms*

?

The price is only \$6 the pair.

They have been standard equip-
ment for 6 years.

Ask your dealer or

LEE S. SMITH & SON
MANUFACTURING CO.

PITTSBURGH

U. S. A

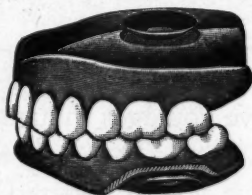
The Last Word in Attachments BUTTON THEM IN with the BISCHOF-OTRICH Attachment



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Low Cut \$4.50
Crown Saddle
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If dealers
can not
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BISCHOF-OTRICH DENTAL CLASP CO.
11 South Church Street, BELLEVILLE, ILL.



Did You

ever stop to compare prices when
having a plate retainer attached?

Your laboratory will insert the
"EUREKA" for \$.50. What are you
paying? It is unnecessary to pay
more.

You can readily obtain extra fees
for Dentures with the "EUREKA"
inserted.

Upper or Lower
\$2.00 PER BOX OF SIX

Eureka Suction Co.
Loudonville, Ohio.



THE HIT OR MISS ROUTE

Never Developed a Good

Dental Amalgam

It took years and years
of untiring experimental
research work to develop

BANNER ALLOY

Now it's the goods and we know it because
the Dental Profession says so.
Our Physical Testing Laboratory says so.
Ask any reputable dealer.

Goldsmith Bros. S. & R. Co.

Heyworth Building, Chicago, U.S.A.

PRICE

Per ounce	\$2.00
10 ounces	15.00

Toronto

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Flat Pin Facings

"Dic" Patent

are now being manufactured
by the Dentists' Supply Co.,
of New York City.

Think it over!

This combines 50% greater
strength and Twentieth
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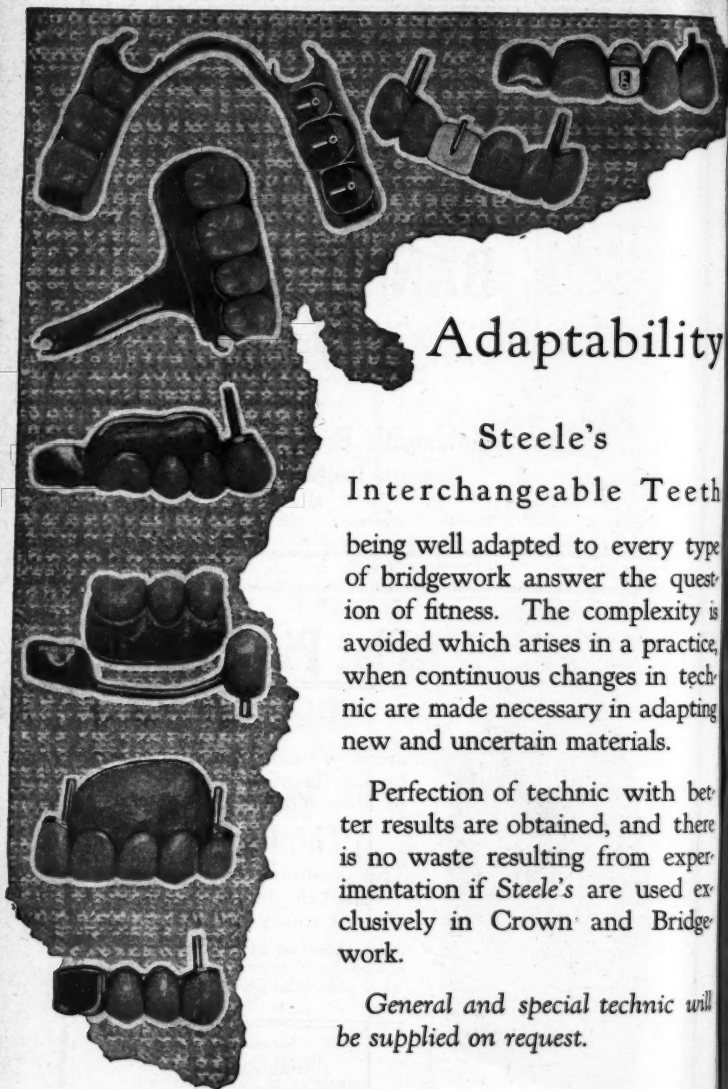
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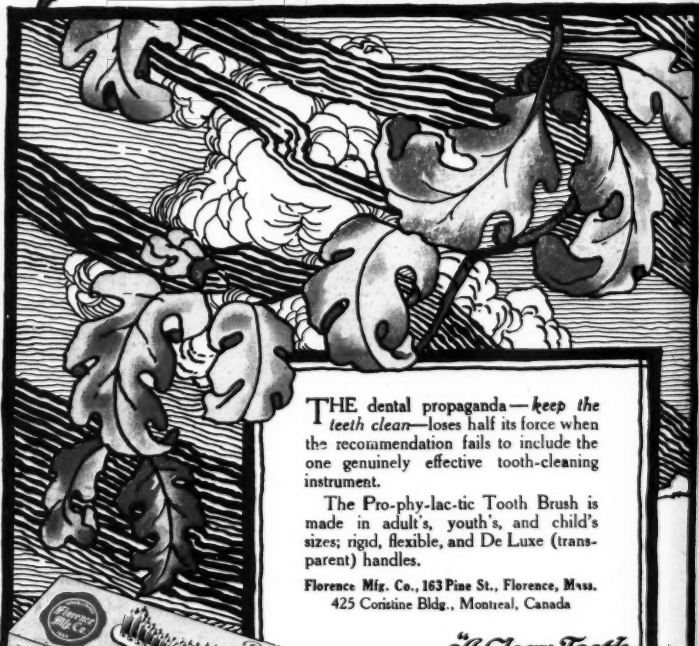
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